PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
PUREST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,342.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	STEAMERS,	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
Saturday 8-39 P.M. 1908.				
22nd Feb.	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6623		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7518	BRITANNIA	6526
14th „	ARABIA	7203		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7518	MOULTAN	9421
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7518	MOLDAVIA	9500
26th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7518		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7203		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	7,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	9,689	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th June „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. „
NERA	7,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiornet	3rd Sept. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fare.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	9,689	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar. 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for
BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	19th Mar. 1908
D. RALDUINO	4,580	Magnazini	16th Apl. 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	19th May 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 870; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or *vice versâ*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

Are issued to return either by the messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
* LEVANZO	5,800	G. Bellio	17th March 1908
CAPRI	6,000	D. Fedone	17th April „
LEVANZO	5,800	G. Bellio	17th May „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fare to PENANG Rs. 240, to SINGAPORE Rs. 265, and to HONGKONG Rs. 390.
Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean Black Sea and American Ports issued.
* S. S. "Levanzo" leaving on 17th March, will call at Penang taking Cargo and Passengers.

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.
No. 80, HORNBY ROAD.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 24th Feb.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 27th Feb.	9 a.m.	Dutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 28th Feb.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Dutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WARDONGA," 2,313 tons, on MONDAY, 24th Feb., calling at Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th Feb., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "SATARA," 5,272 tons, sailing on or about 22nd February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, sailing on or about 29th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
20th February, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Fowsti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Moses	16th April 1908.
KORBER	5301	A. Forcati	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † NIPPON	7317	F. Tarabocchia	23rd Feb. 1908.
* AUSTRIA	7388	G. Giffinher	29th Mar. 1908.
* YORWAERTS	5990	B. Belmarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartolo	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	5895	G. Bartolo	25th Feb. 1908

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Bassoon House, 89, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	879
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 84 and Rs. 731, respectively.
The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
‡**City of Calcutta	..	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	1 April
‡**City of London	...	22 „	24 „	..	15 „
‡**City of Glasgow	...	25 Mar.	21 April	...	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

‡ City of Karachi	...	24 Feb	5 Mar.	18 Mar.	10 Apr.
†a Trafford Hall	..	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 „
a** City of Benares	..	19 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	28 „

Steamers marked** constitute the Homeward Express Service.
a First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.
† Sails for Genoa, Plymouth and Antwerp.
‡ Sails for Havre landing passengers at Marseilles and Plymouth.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
‡ GOUVERNEUR	3156	Burmeister	24th Feb. 1908
* REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	6th March

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
‡ Will call at Seychelles.
For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 24TH JANUARY, 1908.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Bannerman Hoe & Jefferies. Open to any examination including purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soumbaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY Agent.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebee.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, *Manager.*

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SPECIAL CASH PRICES DURING SEASON.

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Superior magnifying Power:—Weight under 13 ozs., London made in its entirety, Brilliant field of vision. Easy Manipulation. Extreme portability.

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Binoculars complete in case with Shoulder Straps from the Sole Indian Agents.

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GRAPH-O-PHONES & RECORDS. | No house should be without them.
TERMS:—Cash or on the easy part-payment system.
ALL ACCESSORIES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

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GAIETY THEATRE BUILDING,
BORI BUNDER.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 2-8
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Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
„ 4 „ „ pints.

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FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern) Addi Sahiba, Dabuck patters, &c., Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Chaddi, Thans Cloth, Suzi, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths, Tapestry Cloth, Jhilmil Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
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Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.
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BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade. Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10 -/-/- single copy Annas 6. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
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31, Hornby Road, Bombay

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HAPPY 1908.
A lovely selection of Brand New Goods for GENT'S Ties, Collars, Straw-hats, Fronts, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs and A beautiful display of CHILDREN'S Frocks.
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PROVISION 15 per cent. cheaper than Market Rates
A visit means a lot of saving.
Our Prices defy Competition.
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

DR BISWAS'S
MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.
DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O Amrita (Jessore)

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DISASTROUS FIRE IN BOMBAY.

LIPTONS

Beg to inform their Customers in Bombay and Western India that the business formerly carried on at

33, Apollo Street,

UNTIL THE FIRE OF

SUNDAY MORNING

WILL BE CONTINUED IN FUTURE

AT

14, Hummum Street.

No interruption will take place in the supply of

STANDARD LINES OF TEA

OF WHICH

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT IS NOW

IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

Per s. s. "Ismalia"

From Calcutta.

Orders will be executed from that Consignment without delay.

THE REGULAR CONSIGNMENTS
OF
HAMS
BACON
CHEESE
AND
OILMAN'S STORES

RECENTLY INSTITUTED

Will be Resumed as soon as fresh supplies are received in Reply to Cabled Orders.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
14, Hummum Street.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have appointed TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 10th and 11th March, 1908, for the purpose of balloting for a representative of the Chamber to serve on the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust, in place of Mr. C. H. R. Forbes, whose term of office expires on the 31st March, 1908.

The BALLOT BOX will be open at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by MESSRS. CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM & Co., for the erection of a NEW MILL, at Indore.

The Plans Specification and Schedule of Rates may be inspected at the Office of the undersigned where forms of Tenders may be obtained on payment of Rs. 3.

Each Contractor shall deposit with his Tender a sum of Rs. 1,000 as a guarantee of good faith and this amount will be forfeited in the event of any evasion, refusal or delay in signing the Contract; this deposit will be returned upon non-acceptance of the Tender.

Tenders are to be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned on or before 2 P. M. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 28th February, 1908.

Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co. do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHAMBERS & FRITCHLEY,
ARCHITECTS, &C.
CANADA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY, 20th FEBRUARY, 1908.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF MORAK-KOTAH SECTION OF NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY FOR TRAFFIC.

ON and from the 26th February, 1908, the Morak-Kotah Section of the Nagda-Muttra Railway will be OPENED for passenger, other coaching and Goods Traffic and also for public telegraph messages.

One Mixed Train between Morak and Kotah will run each way daily to the timings given below :—

STATIONS.	Down (Mixed 1st, 2nd & 3rd Class). H.	M.	STATIONS.	Up Mixed (1st, 2nd & 3rd Class). H.	M.
Morak ... D.	20	55	Kotah ... D.	5	20
Darah ... „	21	35	Dadhdevi „	5	53
Phatakhera „	22	9	Phatakhera „	6	38
Dadhdevi „	22	52	Darah ... „	7	5
Kotah ... A	23	15	Morak ... A.	7	42

Further particulars as to rules, rates and classification of goods can be had on application to any Station Master on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which correspondence and parcels may be sent between India and the Bazar Valley Field Force :—

FROM INDIA TO THE BAZAR VALLEY FIELD FORCE.

MODE OF ADDRESSING CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the field should be addressed as follows :

A. B.,
Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, or Department,
Brigade or Column,
Bazar Valley Field Force.

No post-town should be added to the address, and care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, or Department of the person addressed. It is of special importance that the Brigade or Column with which the addressee is serving should be entered in all cases. It should be noted that no parcels will be delivered through field post offices.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, postcards, newspapers and book-packets (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the field.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE COMPULSORY.

Full prepayment of postage on all articles is compulsory.

N.B.—Officers Commanding Corps proceeding on Field Service should warn the troops, followers, etc., to inform their correspondents of the necessity for fully prepaying the postage on all articles.

DELIVERY.

Articles of the letter mail will be delivered through orderlies.

NO REGISTRATION, INSURANCE, VALUE-PAYABLE POST, OR MONEY ORDERS.

Letters cannot be registered or insured for despatch from India to the field. No article can be accepted for despatch to the field by value-payable post. Money orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the field.

FROM THE FIELD TO INDIA.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, postcards, and book-packets may be posted to addresses in India or places abroad. Prepayment of postage is optional, but if postage is not fully prepaid, the articles will be charged on delivery with double the deficiency under the usual rules. No registered or insured letters, no parcels, and no value-payable articles can be posted.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money orders will be issued on India at inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Savings bank deposits will be received from all British and Native soldiers and from public and private followers on field service at field post offices for credit, free of charge, to Post Office Savings Bank accounts in India. Soldiers who already have accounts with the Post Office Savings Bank will be required to produce their pass-Books when making deposits at field post Offices. Savings Bank deposits tendered at field post Offices will be subject to the ordinary rules for depositors in Post Office Savings Banks.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Only unregistered letters, postcards, newspapers and book-packets may be posted at one field post Office for delivery from another field post Office. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters, postcards, and packets can be sent from India to the field at official rates of postage. The full postage must be prepaid in all cases.

Parcels cannot be sent from the field to India, or vice versa, but other official articles can be sent without prepayment of postage. The charge on delivery in India will be made at the prepaid rates.

Service parcels cannot be sent between field offices. Other official articles can be sent between field offices free of all postage, if properly superscribed and franked.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps (including postcards and embossed envelopes) both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any field post office.

Officers Commanding British Regiments and Batteries are recommended to provide themselves with a sufficient stock of one anna soldiers' envelopes, which are not sold at post offices and to replenish the stock from time to time through the Treasure Chest Officer.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, the 14th February, 1908.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co certificated 80 lbs. Pressure per square inch Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW
AND
MOTOR GYMKHANA,
Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
ON THE
MARINE LINES MAIDAN,
MONDAY, THE 24TH TO FRIDAY THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

MOTOR GYMKHANA EVENTS.

Tortoise Race	Crawling Race
Bending Race	Hair-pin Corner Stakes
Passenger Race	Glass of Water Race
Adam & Eve Race	Starting and Stopping Race
Musical Cars	The Academy Stakes
Victoria Cross Race	Motor House
Police Trap Race	Bomb Race
Potato Race	Lap Race
Cherry Biting Race	Nightingale Competition
Etc.,	Etc., Etc.

Band from 4 P.M. to 7 P.M. and from 9 P.M. to 11 P.M.

CHARGES OF ADMISSION :
SEASON TICKETS:—Members of the Union Rs 3/- and with their Families Rs 5. each.
SEASON TICKETS:—Non-Members of the Union Rs 5. each.
DAILY TICKETS:—Rupee One each.
Soldiers in Uniform & Children Half Price.

N. M. MARSHALL,
Hony. Secretary,
AUTO. SHOW & MOTO. GYMKHANA.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COY., LTD.

Sale of 25,643 Ordinary Shares of £10 each
AT THE RATE OF
Rs. 150 (£10) per Share.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA (on behalf of a Syndicate who have agreed to take up the unissued balance of the Ordinary Shares to provide funds required by the Company to discharge obligations and to meet further expenditure for completing the electrification and extension of the Tramway and for the development of the Company's electric lighting and power supply business)

— Invites Offers —

For the purchase of the above shares, at Rs. 150 per Share, payable as follows:—

Rs. 50 per Share on Application.
Rs. 100 per Share on 23rd March, 1908.

Full particulars of the sale are set forth in a Circular, dated the 12th February, 1908, which may be obtained at the Office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. Attached to this Circular is the following letter from the Managing Director of the Company, describing the present position of the Company's business :—

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
COLABA CAUSEWAY,
31st January, 1908.

To
THE AGENT,
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

DEAR SIR,

Since the issue of the original Prospectus in August 1905, the reconstruction and electrification of the Tramway have been actively proceeded with. The work is now approaching completion. The Contractors report that the relaying of the line will be finished in March next, and the erection of the overhead equipment completed in April. The entire tramway system will, therefore, it is believed, be in operation by electric traction in May next.

The Company is at present running 80 electric cars. This number is being increased week by week, and arrangements have been made for doubling the total number of electric cars before the end of the year.

The work of reconstructing the Tramway lines, which has been in progress, has very seriously interfered with and disorganised the Company's traffic, while the unavoidable mixing of horse with electric services has hampered the efficiency of both.

Notwithstanding these difficulties militating temporarily against successful results, the earnings of the electric cars already in operation indicate how important the effect of the electrification of the Tramway when completed will be upon its revenue.

During the past two months (November and December) approximately half the Tramway system has been worked with electric cars and the other half with horse cars. The increase in gross traffic receipts for these two months compared with the corresponding months of the previous year aggregated Rs. 47,675, while for the first fifteen days of January, 1908, the increase shown in gross receipts is at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per day.

The average earnings per car mile of the two systems for November and December, 1907, compare as follows :—
ELECTRIC CARS...10·31 annas per car mile.
HORSE CARS ... 7·76 „ „ „

The average operating expenses* per car mile of the two systems, according to the latest returns available, work out as under :—
ELECTRIC CARS...4·04 annas per car mile.†
HORSE CARS ...7·4 „ „ „

The diminution of the horse service has, owing to the heavier incidence of the standing charges, added considerably to the normal cost of its operation, but after allowing for this, the cost of operating electrically compares very favourably with the normal operating costs of horse traction.

The above figures indicate how substantial the increase in the profits of the business should be so soon as the Tramway is electrified throughout, and the present difficulties to the efficiency of the service, described above, terminated.

Meantime, the Company has paid during the past two years the Dividend and Interest on its Preference Shares and Debenture Bonds as issued and paid up.

The Lighting and Power Supply Branch of the Company's business is developing satisfactorily. For the last two months the receipts from this source show an increase of Rs. 45,553 over those for the corresponding months in the previous year. The excess of receipts over expenses is steadily advancing, and this branch of the business promises to provide an important and expanding contribution to the profits of the Company.

The total number of units delivered by the Electric Supply Department during January 1907, was 91,472 and during January, 1908, was 367,404, inclusive of 223,214 units supplied to the Tramway. Apart from the supply to the Tramway, the Electric Supply Branch has, therefore, increased its output by nearly 60 per cent. during the year.

At Calcutta, the Electric Tramways and the Electric Lighting and Power Supply are two separate undertakings. The aggregate issued capital of these two Companies amounts, including Debenture Capital, to £1,659,984. Both these Calcutta Companies have for the past three years paid dividends at or over 8 per cent. per annum on their Ordinary Shares.

The combination of both these businesses in the hands of one Company in Bombay promises to result in economy of administration and of generation, and it is believed that the prospects here are at least as favourable as at Calcutta.

The present Company's predecessor, the Bombay Tramway Co., Ld., paid 12 per cent. dividend on its shares for some time before the purchase of its undertaking.

Yours faithfully,
F. C. RIMINGTON,
Managing Director.

* These expenses comprise all expenses of working, including administration, but do not include depreciation.
† Electric current is sold to the Traction Department by the Lighting and Power Supply Department of the Company at the fixed rate of 1·125 annas per unit.

A Brokerage of Rupee 1 per Share will be paid on all acceptances in respect of applications made through Brokers and bearing their names.

This offer will close on or before the 22nd February, 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NEW MILITARY BOOKS.
Recommended for Promotion Exams.

JUST RECEIVED.
MANUAL OF MILITARY LAW.
War Office, 1907. Rs. 1-12.

WELLINGTON'S CAMPAIGNS :
MILITARY HISTORY APPLIED TO MODERN WARFARE.
By the late Captain J. W. E. DONALDSON, R. F. A. Second Edition. Revised and Enlarged by Captain F. A. BECKE, late R. A. Rs. 7-7.

PENINSULA-WATERLOO, 1808-1815.
By Major-General C. W. ROBINSON, C. B.
(Late Rifle Brigade).
With 36 Sketch Maps and Plans. Rs. 7-7.

ENGLAND IN THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR.
A Study in Combined Strategy.
By JULIAN'S CORBETT, LL.M.,
Lecturer in History to the Royal Naval War College.
2 vols., 8vo Rs. 18-6.

SADOWA.
By General H. Bonnal.
Translated from the French by C. F. Atkinson.
With numerous Maps. Rs. 6-9.

Modern Guns and Gunnery, 1907. By Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Bethel, Royal Field Artillery. 345 pp, with numerous plates. 8vo. Woolwich, 1907.

This is a second edition revised, brought up to date and considerably enlarged, of a previous publication by the same author. The main changes are the addition of descriptions of Q. F. guns of various nations, of fresh chapters on the theory and practice of indirect fire, and of various matters affecting practical gunnery. Rs. 10-15.

Military law : Its Procedure and Practice. By Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Pratt. Seventeenth Revised Edition, entirely reset and brought up to date. Small crown 8vo. Rs. 3-15.

Sketch Map. With Notes to illustrate the Waterloo Campaign. By Lieut.-Col H. M. Brunker. Rs. 2-3.

The Semaphore Alphabet Made Easy.—Specially compiled by Capt. H. R. Von D. Harding, Indian Army, for the use of all wishing to rapidly acquire a working knowledge without any unnecessary technicalities. As. 7.

Questions on the Waterloo Campaign.—Intended for the use of those studying military history, by Lieut.-Col. Brunker. As. 14.

Examinations in Military Topography.—By Major E. C. Heath, 3rd Battn., Sherwood Foresters. The papers have been specially arranged for the use of officers studying for promotion in the Staff College and Militia Competitive Examinations. We believe that if any student will conscientiously work through this course there will be little doubt as to his success in his examination. The papers cover the matter dealt with in the Manual of map Reading and Field Sketching, and are framed on examination lines. The idea is very good, and the series of papers will be most helpful to many. Rs. 1-5.

NOTICE.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.

INCLUDING J. B. JAMNAGAR AND DHRANGADRA RAILWAYS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of this Railway up to 31st March, 1908, for the supply of (20,000) Twenty thousand tons of best CARDIFF or best BENGAL COAL to be brought direct by Steamer from England or Calcutta and delivered into wagons either at Bhavnagar, Veraval or Porbandar Bunders. C.I.F. quotations at the above ports will also be considered.

First delivery to be effected not later than 15th September, 1908, and completed by end of April 1909.

Forms of Tender with conditions of supply can be obtained on payment of Re. 1 from the Undersigned.

K. R. VACHA,
STOREKEEPER, B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.
BHAVNAGAR PARA, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OILS, COCOANUT, COLZA KEROSINE IN BULK AND IN CASE, SWEET, AND CASTOR, COTTON WAST, COTTON WICK, COTTON THREAD, COIR ROPES, COIR YARN, MANILLA ROPES, DEALWOOD, CEILING & PLANKS, TEAKWOOD, PORTLAND CEMENT, MICA PIPING AND COMPOSITION.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENTS at 120, Frere Road, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., March 1st, 1908, for the supply of the above stores during six months commencing from April 1st, 1908.

2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate qualities and discription of oils, waste papers, etc., required and, the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office.

3. The agents reserve the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Bombay Steam Navigation Company or order."

5. The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, COMPRISING : RAIL PIECES, BRASS, STEEL, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, SCRAP, AXLES, TYRES, WHEELS, OLD BOILERS AND WINCH ENGINE, Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March 1908, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi; and Manager, Mohpani Mines, Mohpani.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure, in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order".

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.
GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
JAMALPUR, FEBRUARY, 1908.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS.

LAST 2 NIGHTS!
LAST 2 NIGHTS!!
TO-NIGHT! TONIGHT!!

FRIDAY EVENING, February 21st.
Grand Benefit Performance in aid of the
DR. MASSINA HOSPITAL,
When MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE will give Half the Gross receipts to the above Institution.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME.
SATURDAY, February, 22nd,
FAREWELL SOUVENIR NIGHT,
WHEN A HANDSOME BICYCLE AND A GOLD WATCH
Will be given away by Conpon numbers
COUPONS GIVEN NIGHTLY.
AND TWO GOLD WATCHES
Will be given away amongst the children visiting the Circus. Every Child will receive a number.
Doors Open at 3 p.m. Performance at 4 p.m. Sharp. Children Half Price to all parts at Matinees only.
PRICES OF ADMISSION :
Box of 6 chairs, Rs. 20 ; Single Seat in Box, Rs. 4 ; Dress Circle chairs, Rs. 3 ; Second chairs, Rs. 2 ; Stalls (carpeted seat), Re. 1 ; Gallery (for Natives only), As. 8.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price to the One and Two Rupee Seats.
Box Plan at the Circus where Box and Dress Circle Seats may be reserved from 10 a. m. till 1 o'clock and from 4 to 6 p.m. daily.
MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
COL. BOB-LOVE Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

THE
"EXCELSIOR"
CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT'S
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
THE LAST SHOW OF
ALADIN
1. THAT SQUALLY BEACH ... ... 200 ft.
(very comic)
2. GREAT STEEPLE CHASE ... ... 500 „
(Grand attractive sporting subject)
3. LADY DOCTOR'S HUSBAND ... ... 700 „
(very amusing and interesting)
4. ALADIN AND HIS WONDERFUL LAMP 900 „
(Who does not know the story of Aladin ?)
5. SEA BY MOONLIGHT ... ... 250 „
(a very fascinating sea view)
6. THE WONDERFUL MIRRORS ... 500 „
(great magical and fantastic coloured subject)
7. SCULLIONS DREAM ... ... 600 „
This film is one of the most amusing and interesting ever shown in India.
TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

BILLIARDS
GREAT BILLIARD MATCH
PYKE'S BILLIARD ROOMS.
FEBRUARY, 19, 20, 21, and 22.
MELBOURNE INMAN
VS
MIKE ELIAS.
CHAMPION OF INDIA.
4,000 up. Elias rec 1,600.
PLAY COMMENCES 9-30.
Admissions:—Rs. 5 Reserved ; Rs. 3 unreserved.
Season Tickets whole Watch Rs. 15.

SKATING RINK.
FRIDAY, 21st FEBRUARY,
USUAL SESSIONS.
SPORTS FOR PRIZES.
FOR SATURDAY 22ND,
FISH POND
for Ladies and Gentlemen.
STEEPLE CHASE,
for Gentlemen.
CALCULATING RACE,
Ladies and Gentlemen.
SPANISH BULL FIGHT,
ONE MILE HANDICAP
for Gold Medal.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.
Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings,
Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.
ELECTRICAL WORK
of all kinds for
MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,
Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.
THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.,
5, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

ABDULLA & CO., LD.,
(of 9, New Bond St., London),
CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.
ABDULLA'S
CIGARETTES
DE LUXE"
Are the Best, as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905,
The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT THE INDIAN AGENCY
Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office),
BOMBAY.

JARRAH WOOD.
JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Mippon Buildings Hornby Road, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

LIGHT READING FOR BOARDSHIP & TRAIN.

LATEST COLONIAL NOVELS.

Paper covers, Rs. 1-12; Cloth, Rs. 2-4.

GRAHAM OF CLAVERHOUSE. By Ian Maclaren, Author of "Beside the Bonnie Briar," etc.
"ACT OF GOD." By Robert Elliott.
THE PLAINS of ALU. By Dorothy Summers.
LADY LEE. By Florence Warden, Author of "The Marriage Broker," etc.
THE CROWNED SKULL. By Fergus Hume, Author of "Lady Jim of Curzon Street."
THE SIN OF PREACHING JIM. By Dick Donovan, Author of "The Fatal Ring."
LAID UP IN LAVENDER. By Stanley J Weyman.
CATHARINE. By L. Parry Truscott, Author of "Motherhood," "Stars of Destiny," etc.
"THE INEVITABLE LAW." By Mrs. F. E. Penny, Author of "Caste and Creed," etc.
COPPER UNDER THE GOLD. By E.F. Almas.
THE SINNERS' SYNDICATE. A novel. By Coralie Stanton and Heath Hoskin.
STOLEN BANNS. By L. Winstanley, Author of "A Flash of the Will," etc.
THE WHITE ROSE MYSTERY. By Gerald Bliss, Author of "The Dupe."
WILLIAM JORDAN JUNIOR. By J. C. Snaith, Author of "Brake of Covenden," etc.
THE CURSE OF THE FEVERALS. By L.T. Meade.
ADMIRAL EDDY. By Oliver Onions, Author of "The Compleat Bachelor," etc.
THE UNPARDONABLE SIN. A novel. By James Douglas.
THE MARRIAGE LEASE. The Story of a Social Experiment. By Frankfort Moore.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

AMBITIOUS MEN, desirous of bettering their positions in life to read this carefully.

VACANCIES are constantly occurring in Government Services, in the Railways, Public Works Department, business Firms, etc., for qualified men. Every man desirous of qualifying himself for a GOOD POSITION should enter for a course of training in THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS. The following are some of the principal courses :—

ARCHITECTURE, ADVERTISING, WINDOW TRIMMING,
Book-keeping, Typewriting, Stenography, Commercial Law, Designing, Draftsman's course : All branches of Engineering :—
CIVIL, MECHANICAL, AND ELECTRICAL, BRIDGE, MUNICIPAL.
Railway, Hydraulic, Structural, Telegraph, Telephone, and Sanitary Engineering, Surveying, and Mapping. Electric Lighting and Railways, Textile Designing, Cotton and Woollen Manufacture, Metal and Coal Mining: Chemistry in all its branches :—
Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid, Alkalies, Iron and Steel, Packing House Industries, Cotton Seed Oil, Leather, Soap, Cement, Paper, Sugar, Manufacture of Gas, etc., Electrotherapeutics, Pattern Making, Moulding, etc., etc.

The ADVANTAGES of a course with the I. C. Schools are many. TERMS MODERATE and within the means of every working man. The student can study without cessation from his work ; he learns while he earns.

For free prospectus and full particulars apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENT,
I. C. SCHOOLS,
5, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Please quote this Paper when applying).

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.
CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST
Most Central Position.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE AUCTION SALE of landed property at Bank Street, by order of the Trustees, of the Properties of the Dowager Lady Awabai Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, advertised to take place TO-DAY the 21st instant, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE of remaining salved iron pillars, beams, wooden flooring, damaged by fire, of the Alliance Mill, Tardeo.

Under instruction from the adjusters, Messrs. CRAWFORD Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 22nd instant, at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.) on the mill premises.
23 Iron pillars, wooden flooring and beams.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Lily Villa," Chuuam Kiln Road, Grant Road, next to the David Sassoon Reformatory, the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, dinner waggon, meatsafe, suite of drawingroom sofas and chairs, cabinets, chiffoniers, marble-topped tables and teapoys, bedsteads, cots, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes press, chests-of-drawers, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, easychairs, teapoys, carpets, windproof lamps, American organ, phonograph, etc., the property of Mrs. Jane De Souza and others.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, chairs, cupboards, almira, glass-door show cupboard, chest-of-drawers, Chubb's safe on stand, cottage piano.
1 No. 2 Express rifle, by W. W. Greener,
AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.)
Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred Office shigram.
1 glass front double-seated brougham.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Kuver House," Middle Colaba, close to Tram Terminus, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as dining-table, chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, meatsafe, whatnot, marble-topped tables and teapoys, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, easychairs, bedstead, mirror and plain door almyrahs, clothes press, chest-of-drawers, marble-topped dressing and washband tables, bed-room sofas, table ornaments, windproof lamp, carpets, etc., the property of O. Smith, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed property at Hornby Road, Opposite the Bhattia Baug, Fort,

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 25th February, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Valjee Sondejee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Bai Gokibai, widow of Damodar Meghjee Dwarkadas Damodar, Chatoorbhooj Dwarkadas, and Bhugwandas Dwarkadas, in persuance of the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage, dated 28th April, 1904, the following landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with a dwellinghouse situate lying and being within the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bombay and now in the occupation of the mortgagors and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 518, New No. 5,624, Old Survey No. 45 and New Survey No. 8,864 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No 2,591, Street No. 54 and 56 and containing by admeasurement 106 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Maugesh Senoy Street, on or towards the West by the Hornby Road, on or towards the North by the property of Gocouldas Dewjee, and on or towards the South by the property of Oodha Nanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their Office, Church Gate Street, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 31ST FEBRUARY, 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARKS & Co., Ld., Agent for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ADVERTISER—Will be glad to hear from a Married Couple or Bachelors, Residence and Board available, good locality, on 1 flat, good table and home comforts. Apply Box No. 397, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOARD & LODGING with a private family for two Bachelors. No Tradesman need apply. Apply Box No 402, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BACHELOR.—A young Parsee Bachelor would be glad of an opportunity to exchange photographs with an eligible young lady with a view to matrimony. Apply Box No. 400, care of "Bombay Gazette."

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Rs 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

DRAPER'S ASSISTANT with approved English and Indian Experience—European, married, will be glad to hear of a suitable appointment in a European Firm of standing. Address "X," care of "Bombay Gazette."

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special," Rs. 2-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 3, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—MOTOR CAR, 30 H. P., Beeston Humber, 1908 Pattern. This Car was joint winner of the Union Challenge Shield in the recent Bombay Trials. Only six months used ; in splendid Condition. Cost Rs. 18,000; price Rs. 8,500. Apply to A T STEWART, Taimahal Hotel.

FOR SALE.—GRAND ENGLISH BULL DOG (Male) descended from prize winners, one year old, guaranteed pedigree. Price £ 20. Apply CAPTAIN RUNTON, s.s. "CASTELLO," due Bombay, about February 24th, care of COWASJEE EDULJEE'S SONS, Sassoon Building, opposite to Mint, Fort.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarrantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. CLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially Fine Chaprassies and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Per Bombay Rs. 2, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

HAVE YOU GOT McCluskie's "INDIAN DIRECTORY & GUI

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s'eamer Shah Nasir, 2,555 tons, Captain Revill will sail to-day for Coconada in ballast.

THE steamer Umvolosi, 1,906 tons, Captain R. E. Keen, sailed yesterday for Mormugos, in ballast.

THE steamer Shah Najam, 2,751 tons, Captain W. R Foster, sailed yesterday for Jedah, in ballast.

THE R. I. M. Survey steamer Palinurus, Captain C. S. Hickman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Survey Ground.

THE steamer Magdala, 3,134 tons, Captain J. Lemand, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4,785 tons Captain J. Wilson sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE M. Maritimes Co's., steamer Australian, 3,543 tons' Captain Verron, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx ..... Comdr Llehfield ..... R Navy
H M S Lapwing ..... Lt-Comdr A N Goldsmith ..... R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth ..... Capt A W Heneage ..... R Navy
H M S Highflyer ..... Capt O S Hickley ..... R Navy
H M S Redbre st ... Lt Comdr W Hose ..... R Navy
R I M S Northbrook ... Comdr McArthur ..... R I M
Palinurus ..... Capt Hickman ..... Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—FEB. 20.

Abbotsford ..... 1322 Scravgeil ..... Bombay Co
Brighton ..... 2274 Heggiubotham ..... W & A G & Co
Persley ..... 2471 Forsyth ..... W & A G & Co
Fife ..... 2494 Harrison ..... Bombay Co
Gouverneur ..... 538 Burnelsh ..... A Strandes
Hartyn ..... 2234 Birch ..... Bombay Co
Ipswich ..... 515 Pelling ..... Shah S N Co
Islamalia ..... 338 Ross ..... M M & Co
Ipswich ..... 576 Wallace ..... Shah S N Co
Loch Tay ..... 3416 Stevens ..... W & A Graham & Co
Magdala ..... 3134 Lemand ..... T Morrison & Co
Malta ..... 3909 Peters ..... N F ..... P & O S N Co
Mohammadi .. 1251 Primrose ..... B & P S N Co
Nairn ..... 2324 Lasin ..... K Nixon & Co
Nisam ..... 2041 Toms ..... T Morrison & Co
Rahmani ..... 1812 Sadlie ..... B & P S N Co
Shah Najam ..... 2751 Davidson ..... H S Hassum
Shah Nasir ..... 2555 Grant ..... A Peerbhoy
Sultan ..... 1781 Ulrich ..... Z'bar ..... 21-3 A Strandes
Ximea ..... 146 ..... Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—FEB. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Arcadia	3511	Valentine	London	29-2	P & O Co
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	Dunkirk	29-2	F Muir & Co
C&R Cy of Coutts	4786	Wilson	K'chi	29-2	K Nixon & Co
D & E Satara	3409	Tyrrell	Z'bar	22-2	M M & Co
K Vigo	2920	Harbord	Hull via K'chi	25 2	F M & Co
M Australien	3543	Verron	Marseilles	20-2	M M & Co
N Marienfels	3560	Sandsten	Hamburg	1-3	Glade & Co
P Clan Shaw	3948	Clark	Port Said	29 2	F Muir & Co

H W P D

Ponani	552	Shamsoodin	B'nagar	29-2	Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	442	Ahmed	Mangalore	21-2	Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	K'chi	22-2	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Urquhart	3369	McPherson	Antwerp	27-2	F M & Co
2 Olympia	3969	Osborne	L'pool	29-2	W & A G & Co
3 Nippon	4012	Sarabochis	Trieste	23-2	A L S N Co
4 Koerber	3164	Forsets	Trieste	1-3	A L S N & Co
5 Persia	579	Bartolc	Kobe	24-2	A L S N Co
9 Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	14-3	P & O Co
12 Chanda	3934	Tico	Antwerp	6-3	M M & Co
13 Yetorofu Maru	3967	Saito	Kobe	1 3	N Kaisha
16 Shah Allum	1918	Mauritius	Davidson	29 2	A Hassum

H W V D

Lhasa	926	Rothwell	K'chi	21-2	M M & Co

M W D D

Islami	1604	Newby	Jedda	21-2	S & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Magdala s ..... R I M S Palinurus	Lemand ..... Hickman	Calcutta, Feb 2 Survey Ground

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Dwarka s ..... City of Calcutta s ... Dongola (Trpt) ..... Australian s ..... Umvolosi s	Moxon ..... Wilson ..... Dowell ..... Verren ..... Keen	Persian Gulf, &c Liverpool, &c Southampton Marseilles Mormugoa

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Shah Najam, Victor, for Jeddah
" Shah Nasir, Revell, for Coconada

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Koerber, for Trieste, &c
" Nippon, for Trieste, &c
" Marienfels, for Hamburg, &c
" Macedonia, for London

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O steamer Ceylon, arrived at London on the morning of the 19th instant

DAILY EXPORTS. FEB. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—1 bale cotton, G A Tejpal and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 261 cwt wheat, Warry Kanji, 81 tons oil cake, the New Mofussil Co; 55 bales wool, M Ramjeedas. 61 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 1,125 cwts myrabolums A Khimji

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—2,600 cwts cotton seed. Balli Bros, 15 cwts deerborns J M Rehimtoola, 2,000 cwts castorseed Shaw Wallace and Co,

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH

Clan Shaw s—500 tons manganese, D B Lam and Co.

FOR HULL.

Vigo s—800 cwts tul seed Baner Krause; 3 bales wool, G Rehimanjee, 10 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—170 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 150 bales cotton waste, N Damjee, 440 bales cotton. The Bombay Co; 94 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 501 cwt myrabollams A Khimjee

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—440 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 565 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 50 bales cotton waste, A Bavarious and Co; 100 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co; 9 bales twist, G Cotton and Co; 150 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co; 2,000 cwt gingelly seed, 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 50 cwts kajoo, 6,244 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co; 1,594 cwt myrabollams, H Gowbhji; 2,503 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 990 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 507 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjie; 295 cwts myrabollams crushed, E Comersey.

FOR BREMEN.

Marienfels s—550 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 500 cwt gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—6,000 cwt teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co;

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 116 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,151 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts gingellyseed Volkart Bros; 84 bales twist, Alois Schweiger and Co; 7,920 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 1,500 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co; 400 cwts myrabollams, Lohnhari Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—1,000 cwts castorseed, 650 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, 1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 400 cwts linseed and 400 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Koerber s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANCONA.

Koerber s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VARNA.

Koerber s—9 bales twist Alois Schevieger and Co.

FOR CONSTANZA.

Koerber s—500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 40 bales twist, Alois Schevieger and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 150 cwts onions, H O Abba.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, D B Petit and Co.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the 'ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.] [BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 20.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
½ per cent.	Consols ...	87 3/8	1/4	
3 do.	Rentes ...	97		unchgd
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	102		1/4
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	83 3/4		unchgd
*Bar Silver in London	...	25 15/16		1/8
Do. do.	2 months' hence	26		1/8
Do. in New York	...	53 1/4		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25·20 1/2		unchgd
Do. do. do.	Berlin.	20·49		1/2
Do. do. do.	New York.	4·86 3/4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.		4		since 23Jan
Do.	Short London Bills.	3 5/8		1/8
Do.	3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills.	3 3/8		1/8
Do.	6 months' sight	3 3/8		
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8		unchgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day	Loans ...	3 5/8	1/8	
Do. 7-day	Market Loans	3 3/4		unchgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £100,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 3/4 unchanged.
Closing tone of Silver—very quiet.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... ...	...	Moderate business
Futures	... ...	...	Quiet but steady
East Indian	... ...	...	Neglected.
Manchester	... ...	...	Quiet
Total Sales	... ...	...	6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export		...	500 "
Imports	... ...	...	30,000 "
Mid-Americans	... ...	...	6·16+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	...	8 7/8—1/8

Future Delivery prices :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·72 +03	5·74 +05	5·73 +05	5·73 +05

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·71 +04	5·63 +05	5·59 +05	5·50 +04	5·42 +04

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	22,000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	34,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	16,000 "
Do. to Continent	...	27,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·20 — 05

Futures—Month of March, 10·53—12 } Declined owing to weak cables and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.
Do. Do. May 10·68—13 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—11 9/16 unchanged,

Futures—Month of March 10·99—13
Do do May 10·81—12
Closing tone of futures—Firm.

Council Bills :—
At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 40,00,000.
Rs. 25,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 1,60,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 13,20,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 39,90,000 at Is. 3 29/32d.
Average rate of allotment, mutilated.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 40,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week mutilated

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore—53 Apl.-May—Autwerp—Value—cana

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6½ unchanged.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 2·9 1/4—Sellers.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box Sovs	Rs. 1,830	Aden	Oriental	H Janmahamad Moosa
Gold Coins	3,340			
Rupees	525			
2 Bundles Rs	2,800	Mahomera	Waroonga	H S Shoosh-tary
2 Bundles Sovs	2,100	Jeddah	Islami	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins	4,196			
Rupees	300			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [20TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 22 lacs down.

Exchange :—
The Market opened steady at 1 3 29/32 T. T. and 1 3 15/16 on demand, the credit rate being 1 4 5/32 3 months' sight bills remain very scarce and although there was still a Bank willing to buy at 1 4 1/8 3 months' sight, he was only offered small amounts. There is no demand for remittance at the above quotations, but moderate amounts of T. T. have been placed at 1 3 15/16 for delivery near and up to the end of next week. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... ...	1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft	... ...	1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do. 6 months sight	...	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France		169 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.		138 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	141
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	150 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	168

Government Paper.
The Market opened to-day at 96 1/8 ready and 96 1/4 for the settlement. There has been nothing much doing in the Bazaar and at the close quotations are 1/16 down with small buyers at the decline. Calcutta rates are advised as 96 1/8 ready and 96 3/8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs. 96·1
1st Settlement	... ...	" 96·3

Bullion :—
Bar silver in London, on Wednesday closed 1/8 down at 25 15/16 ready and 26 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1/4 lower at 56 1/4. Locally the market has been quiet. At opening ready bars were quoted at 67 6 8 ex-duty and close practically unchanged. Forward for the settlements conditions have been weaker, the market closing 1/4 down at 66 3/8 ex-duty. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

		Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	... ...	24 10 0
Australian Bar Gold	... ...	24 9 0
Bombay Bar Gold	... ...	24 8 0
English Shield Sovereigns	... ...	15 3 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	... ...	15 2 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	... ...	67 10 0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	66 6 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	66 6 0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The market is easier, and prices are giving way, particularly for Broach. There is very little doing, and the market shows signs of further weakness owing to the poor demand. Exporters to Europe are getting no encouragement from the other side, and the only business reported is in ready cotton for Japan and small purchases at cheap rates by mills.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	...	274/5	March
Good M. G. Broach	...	265	
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti		226/7	
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon		218	
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola		215	
Fine M. G. Amraoti	...	215	
Fine M. G. Mottia	...	203	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...	199	
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...	204	
Fine M. G. Bengals	...	193	
F. G. H. G Bengals	...	183	
Good Westerns	...	238	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar		252	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... ...	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	... ...	7,000 bales.
Total Imports	... ...	21,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
5·66 —06	5·68 —06	5·67 —06	5·67 —06	5·65 —06
J.-A.	A.-S	S.-O.	O.-N	
5·63 —05	5·54 —05	5·45 —05	5·37 —05	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with only a small business passing. We quote :

Ready	... ...	Rs. 8 2 0	B. T.
April-May	... ...	" 8 10 0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet with little doing. We quote :

Brown Cawnpore, April-May	...	Rs. 9 9 0	R. T
Yellow Guzerat	... do.	Rs. 10 1 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is gradually going way, and there is little or no demand. We quote :

Bold White	80 per cent.	Rs. 56 0 0	
Muggy	... ...	" 54 8 0	
Yellow Hingunghat	... ...	" 57 8 0	

Poppyseed :—
Rs. 11 1 0
Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed :—
Ready Rs. 33 4 0 Apl.-May. Rs. 34 4 0
Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—
Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—
Rs. 5 5 0
Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts—
Rs. 45 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—
White Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 5 15 3 R. T.
Tone Quiet.—

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	... ...	1,357½
Iadia	... ...	61
Indian Specie Bank	... ...	52½

Mills :—

David	... ...	395
Kohinoor	... ...	740
Maneckji Petit	... ...	3,305

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav., Ordi.		257½ X.
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,040

RailWays :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	... ...	585
Tapti-Valley	... ...	430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	... ...	6,779 bales.
Wheat	... ...	3,718 cwts.
Linseed	... ...	682 "
Rapeseed	... ...	48 "
Gingellyseed	... ...	5,251 "
Poppyseed	... ...	...
Groundnuts	... ...	1,159 "
Castorseed	... ...	11,468 "
Rice	... ...	2,262 "
Myrabollams	... ...	7,851 "
Cottonseed	... ...	23,080 "
Mowraseed	... ...	287 "
Gram	... ...	1,200 "
Joowar	... ...	2,308 "
Maize	... ...	110 "

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

Exchange telegraphic	... ...	1s. 3 29/32d.
Government Paper	... ...	96·2

The Bank of Bengal Directors to-day continued the 9 per cent. bank rate.

Coal share prices are steady with slight downward tendency. To-day's quotations are :—

East Indian	... ...	332
Ghusick and Musli	... ...	2 1/4
Huntodin	... ...	20 3/8
Jumoni	... ...	23 3/4
Raneegunge	... ...	34
Sinidih	... ...	12 3/4
Soodriadih	... ...	15 1/2

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 19.

The market remains unchanged. Early in the week shippers showed some inclination to take tonnage for continental ports, but their requirements now appear to be satisfied.

Engagements :—The Ellerman Line, Liverpool, 1,500 tons, March, is quoted at 9s. 6d; Marseilles, Liverpool, 500 tons, March at 10s; Antwerp 500 tons, April, at 10s.

Hansa Line, Antwerp, 2,250 tons, March, at 10s; Hamburg 100 tons, February at 10s, 250 tons, March at 10s. 6d.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. R. CROOKE-LAWLESS, the Honorary Secretary of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India, has been granted eight months' leave, and Mr. E. J. Buck, Joint-Secretary, will perform his duties until his return.

MEMORY MEANS MONEY.
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS,
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundation of success. A man with a defective memory can not succeed; on the other hand a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strenth and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 1550 Market, Bombay, No. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES [illegible] of 8 words, and 8 as. for every additional [illegible] IN ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOOME—February 16, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Major E. H. Boome, 75th C. L., of a daughter.
LEHMANN—February 15, at Belmont, Bangalore, the wife of Dr A. Lehmann, of a daughter.
MARSHALL—February 13, at Coimbatore, the wife of W. S. Marshall Deputy Collector, of a daughter.
NASH—February 16, at her residence at Vizagapatam, the wife of R. D. Nash, Superintendent of Post Offices, Vizagapatam Division, of a son.
NORTH—February 7, at Chandpur, Tippera, to Lt. and Mrs. C North, a son.

MARRIAGE.

FOLEY—BENNETT—February 10, at the R. C. Chapel, Umballa, by the Rev. F. Antony, M. Foley, S. Sergt., R. E., P. W. Inspector, to Eileen Blanche, daughter of the late Charles Bennett, Esq., E. I. Railway.

DEATHS.

GOOD—February 5, at Calcutta, Maurice William Arthur, the only surviving son of James William Good.
RENTON—February 16, at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, James Dougal Renton late of Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

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Neuralgia?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
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Want a Tonic?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 5m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 1·34m., 1·47a. Low water, 7·43m., 7·34a.

P. and O. Steamer "Caledonia," with English Mails of 7th instant, due to arrive at 5 a. m.

Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.

Bombay Millowners' Association, annual general meeting, 3-30 p.m.

H. M. Customs Annual Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Bombay University: Annual meetings of Faculty of Engineering and Faculty of Medicine, 5-45 and 6 p.m.

Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.

Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p. m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 25th, Last Quarter, 8h. 54·3m. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, February 22.—Bombay Races, fifth day. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. B. V. A., Annual camp of exercise Mahaluximi Battery, February 22 to March 1. Western India Turf Club, half-yearly general meeting, Mahalumi Race Course, 8-30 a m. Sun rises, 7h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h. 42m. High water, 2 1m., 2-24a. Low water, 8-11m., 8-5a.

Sunday, February 23.—Sexagesima Sunday. Sun rises, 7h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 42m. High water, 2-31m. 3-9a. Low water, 8 42m., 8-39a.

Monday, February 24.—Grand Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Marine Lines, 4 to 11 p m. Sun rises, 7h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water 3.5m., 4-6a. Low water, 9-22m., 9-27a.

Tuesday, February 25.—Grand Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Marine Lines, 4 to 11 p.m. Masonic Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Billiards: Europ an Amateur Championship, Pyrke's Billiard Rooms, Apollo Bunder. Sun rises 7h. 2m; Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water 3-48m, 5-17a.; Low water, 11-18m., 10-38a.

Wednesday, February 26.—Bombay Chamber of Commerce, annual general meeting, 3-30 p.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Marine Lines, 4 to 11 p.m. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, distribution of awards, Town Hall, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 1m. Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water, 4-48m., 6-47a. Low water, 11-33m.

Thursday, February 27.—Grand Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Marine Lines, 4 to 11 p.m. Bombay Club, half-yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m. Volkarts United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 8-30 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, first day. Empire Theatre, Amateur Theatricals in aid of the Children's Sanatorium at Versova, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 1m. Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water, 6-10m., 8-25a. Low water, 0-54m., 1-2a.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY. The total number of patients treated during last month was 4,351, the daily average being 140. The total of new patients was 190.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Blasting operations were going on in a quarry in Sewri on Wednesday when a big stone about a pound in weight was blown with considerable force and struck Husain Khan, one of the operators who had taken shelter under a tree 150 yards away, fracturing his skull. He succumbed to the injury, yesterday in the Hospital where he was removed after the accident.

PUBLIC LECTURE AT BANDORA.—At the request of Dr. D. A. D'Monte, M.D., Chairman, Sanitary Committee, Bandora Municipality, Dr. J. A. Turner, M.B.,D. P.H., Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, has kindly consented to deliver a lecture on "Plague" to the inhabitants of Bandora in the compound of St. Stanislaus' Institution on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 7 p.m. (S.T) The lecture will be illustrated by Magic Lantern slides so as to give the people an exact idea of what Plague is, how it is contracted and what precautionary measures should be taken against it. Mr. E. H Waterfield, I.C.S., President of the Municipal Board, will preside on the occasion.

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.
A delicious sensation of Coolness and Purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical.
Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and is guaranteed to contain No Permanganate of Potash.
Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."
Condy's, Gatewell Rd., London, Engd.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

Claim upon the Estate of the First Aga Khan.

IN the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the first Aga Janghi Shah who was a son of the first Aga Khan, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties now in the hands of the first defendant are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs, Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Peebee Saheb. Mr Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk, Mr Branson and Mr. Vicaji, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahhzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lafkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rustomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai with the Hon, Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The proceedings commenced yesterday by Mr. Inverarity continuing the cross-examination of the plaintiff.

Did Mr. Dinshah attend your bungalow on the 8th October? Yes, he came to my place several times.

Did you ever speak to him about any "Mehr?" Whose dower or Mehr?

About any dower? I do not know.

Here an entry in the bill of costs was shown to the plaintiff.

Is that entry correct? I do not recollect.

There is an entry that Mr. Dinshah attended your bungalow to explain the nature of the release executed. Is that correct? It is not.

Did Mr. Framjee inform you that Shamsuddin had offered to give you Koorchichk Sha's house? I do not recollect now.

Was it your wish to give one of the houses to Zainulabedin's family out of your father's property? I said it was the wish of my father.

Then another entry of the 16th March, 1902, was shown.

Is that entry correct? No.

Did you charge Mr. Framjee with fraud in having made several false entries in his bill of cost? I did not charge him like that He used to threaten me.

Did you pay this bill of costs? I have paid.

When was it paid? I do not recollect the date.

How old were you when you first received voluntary offerings from the Khojas? I can't say exactly, but I must have been 10 or 12 years old.

Give the names of Khojas who gave you offerings? I don't remember their names

According to the family custom stated by you, children at the age of 10, 11 or 12 were not entitled to share voluntary offerings? If parents were alive.

Were such offerings your own property? Not my property alone.

Were you entitled to share them? I am not. My parents were entitled.

Was not a portion of the house where you lived, used for the reception of the guests in Hassan Ali's life-time? I don't remember. The Duftar Khana was on the ground floor then.

After Hassan Ali's death were not portions of the house used by guests? A Mullah who came from Persia used the ground floor.

Bibi Saheb lived for several years in the big house where Hassan Ali lived?—Yes.

She married a gentleman who had no property? I do not recollect.

You told us that Hassan Ali built a house for her? I said a house was purchased for her

How many children had Bibi Saheb at the time when the house was purchased? She had four children.

Was her husband alive at the time? No, her husband died.

Do you recollect Bibi Gohur lived for several years in

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1908.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

A LONG report, on the Progress of Education in Bombay during the quinquennium 1902-03 to 1906-07, is reviewed in a an admirably written Government Resolution which declares it to be a satisfactory record of sound achievement in the face of continued plague epidemics which, in greater or less degree, affected the educational results of each succeeding year, and have largely robbed the Department of the expected fruit of sustained endeavour. The views of His Excellency the Governor on the subject of Education generally were made known in his Chancellor's address at Tuesday's Convocation. They are now fully and particularly given as regards Educational effort in the Bombay presidency in the Resolution we reproduced in full yesterday. It is doubtful if more can be done unless larger grants are made, though it is acknowledged that during the last five years very large additions have been made to the Educational revenue by the Government of India. The Director of Public Instruction devotes a special preliminary chapter to an account of the manner in which his money has been spent and though there is no doubt there are institutions which would have liked more it seems to have been judiciously distributed. In his record of the period dealt with, Mr. Selby observes that it is obvious a great deal of work has been done during the last five years and he is afraid that some of the labourers in the field may think that he has done but scant justice to their toil. But then his knowledge has been derived almost entirely from a study of official records, Mr. Giles having been Director for the bulk of the period reported upon. He notes, as the most important event of the last five years, the passing of the Indian Universities Act and referring to the bitter opposition its introduction evoked, remarking that although it was at first vaguely thought that the aim of Government was to officialise the Universities and to deprive them of the independence that they had hitherto enjoyed, during the period of transition from the old to the new conditions the air was charged with suspicion and sullen discontent. Those circumstances passed away when it was found that the position was not very much changed and all have settled down good-humouredly to work under the new conditions. Reviewing the work of the colleges the Director refers again to the deficiencies in the matter of scientific teaching. A teaching University he regards as impossible—that is, if by that is meant a University which shall give common teaching to the members of all Colleges affiliated to it. But scientific teaching, he adds, is so expensive that it cannot be given on an adequate scale in more than one place.

As might have been expected, Mr. Selby again brings forward his views as to the removal of the University headquarters to Poona. We cannot, of course, forget that he condemned Elphinstone College before he had even once crossed its threshold. But in support of his case he has much evidence to call in connection with the study of science, to which the Chancellor attached such importance on Tuesday. Mr. Selby believes that the course is overcrowded with subjects and furthermore that no one place affords opportunities for studying all the subjects which a student may desire to take up. It is not a document of great literary ability, but here is what Mr. Selby says on the subject of the study of science and the Elphinstone College:—"The general defect of our scientific courses, I am told, is that they are not practical enough. For instance in the matter of Biology I am told that some of the animals and plants prescribed for study are not to be found in Bombay. Some creatures can be identified only through microscopes, yet candidates say that they have not or are not allowed to use microscopes. One student declared that he had been allowed to look down the instrument but not to focus it. The courses will shortly be revised, but our teaching cannot be what it ought to be until we have good and well-furnished laboratories, good libraries, and first-rate teachers who have been trained by first-rate men. This, as I have said, implies a concentration of teaching: and those students who wish to take the higher courses in Science will have to join a College situated where the laboratories are. If the teaching is to be connected with the University, the laboratories must of course be large, and though Government would, no doubt, contribute towards the cost they must expect to be met by large private donations. It is probable that in any case the permanent endowment of the Professorships would be a charge on Provincial revenues. If Government receive no offers of help all that they can be expected to do is to provide really good instruction in connection with one of their own Colleges. Anything of the kind on a large scale is impossible in the present buildings of Elphinstone College. In Deccan College there is plenty of space, besides the advantage of a quiet position. There are obvious reasons for preferring the Presidency College as the centre of scientific teaching if a convenient site can be found for it. All these matters are under consideration: and I am sure that Government will not shrink from the task of making the education for which they are directly responsible as good as it is possible to make it." If the Elphistone College building be used exclusively for the purpose for which it was erected there would be ample room for all that is required, and the reasons why the centre should not be removed from Bombay, certainly not to Poona, are many and strong.

In his chapter on Primary Education to which subject increased attention is now being directed, Mr. Selby recounts the chief incidents of the quinquennium as being the additional grants, the introduction of new subjects and methods of teaching, the extensions and improvements of Training Colleges to supply the new class of teachers required, the introduction of new methods of inspection for the assessment of grants-in-aid and the preparation and publication of a new series of Readers. We learn of the survival of schools which teach only Oriental language and of no less than 206 which teach the Koran only to 6,973 pupils. These schools are mostly in the Broach district and are for girls as well as boys. Schools of these two kinds are, it seems, found in large numbers in cities like Ahmedabad and Surat. The teachers are paid partly in money and partly in kind. Schools of the last description are frequented by large numbers of children who want to learn the native methods of quick reckoning for the purpose of trading as vegetable-sellers and retailers of various articles sold in the bazaar. On the whole schools of the indigenous type in the Northern Divison are found to prefer to remain independent of the Department. Speaking generally Municipal management is declared to be efficient and the condition of Municipal Schools satisfactory notwithstanding that there are signs of a tendency to starve Primary education. Of the indigenous schools in Sind the Director reproduces a long extract from the report of the Divisional Inspector. They are taught by Mullahs and though they were "worse than worthless" they are now improving and some may soon be put on the grant-in-aid list. The late Inspector is pronounced to have created an educational system and a real and solid educational asset out of a fraudulent force. A rude and ignorant rustic gathered together a herd of children into a filthy shed or the bare backyard of his mosque and, squatted on the ground and, without books or slates or any kind of scholastic apparatus, they droned unintelligible extracts from the Koran—when not engaged upon the intimate domestic business of the Mullah. There was absolutely no mental, moral or physical development of any sort in the pupils of these schools and it would, we are assured, be less easy to show that there were not decided retrogression. But a change has fortunately come over the spirit of their dreams and the first step on the upward path of progress has already been taken.

THE JAPANESE IN KOREA.

THE deeds, or rather misdeeds, of the Japanese in Korea continue to attract the attention of the outside world the more the Japanese try to hide them from its gaze. Only a short while ago an American journalist, Mr. W. Ellis, tried to throw light on their doings in that out of the way country, in the "North American Review." His article was damaging enough to the Japanese; but the current number of the *Contemporary Review* contains an even more severe article in arraignment of their work in Korea. The writer is a journalist of note, Mr. F. A. McKenzie who has been in Korea recently, and he writes not from hearsay report but from personal experience. This fact alone would tell against the Japanese that they try hard to muzzle press correspondents and even prosecute them whenever it is in their power to do so. Only recently they convicted and muzzled a British journalist, Mr. Bethall, at Seoul, the capital of Korea, because he published details of some recent massacres. They would not allow even Mr. McKenzie to leave Seoul and go into the interior to see the rebel districts. When last autumn he proposed to visit the scene of operations, the Japanese officials strongly objected, and on his persistence told him that he would be arrested and imprisoned if he made the attempt. However in spite of this serious threat, he managed leave Seoul and visit the rebel districts. And he thus describes what he saw: "I soon ceased to wonder that the Japanese officials of the Residency General had endeavoured to stop my journey. I passed through scores of villages completely destroyed by the Japanese Army, with not a house, not a wall, not a jar of food left. At one place a considerable town, not a house remained save the yamen of the magistrate. On every side I heard stories of women outraged, wounded, bayonetted, and of non-combatants and children shot. The villagers and townspeople were not rebels, but the rebels had fought near their homes and that was enough. They were nothing more than simple farmers and their families peaceful and law-abiding. In one small area I passed through the former settlements of about twenty thousand people, made homeless, all their food supplies gone, and now waiting on the bare hillsides to perish from hunger and cold in the coming winter." This is only a part of the picture Mr. McKenzie has drawn of what he saw. He heard the poor woe-begone Koreans complain bitterly; 'the Japanese have resolved to make an end of us altogether,' they said to him in despair. He could not personally visit the whole district, but well-verified stories, he says, 'have come to me, showing that the Japanese Army has during the past few months attempted to wipe out a countryside." Korea has a population of thirteen millions, and the Japanese have to all intents undertaken the work of destroying every trace of nationality and independence among these millions. They want to absorb them amongst themselves.

It is an ungrateful task, but it seems the Japanese think it the only method of proper colonial administration. On this point the views of a very influential Japanese official in Korea, as expressed to Mr. McKenzie, are very interesting, especially as that official breezily condemns our rule in India. "There are only two ways of colonial administration; one is to rule over the people as aliens. This you English have done in India, and therefore your Indian Empire cannot endure. India must pass out of your rule. The second way is to absorb the people. This is what we will do, and it is towards this end that our energies must be directed. We must teach them our language, establish our institutions, and make them one with us." If India is to continue for any length of time under one rule, it is just because we have not made the foolish attempt to absorb the Indians as the Japanese are resolved on doing with the Koreans. The common Japanese idea, as Mr. McKenzie well says, is "to absorb the Korean lands, place all the industry of the country in Japanese hands, and reduce the natives to the place of hewers of wood and drawers of water for their triumphant conquerors." The Army under General Hasegama advocates sternness and repression. The civil branch of the administration is quite unable to control it. "With in the past few months it has shown to what extremes it is prepared to go. It has been carrying out one of the most cruel and odious campaigns ever conducted in this generation in the name of civilization." All this is very sad, especially for the true friends of Japan everywhere, to know. That plucky nation has but recently established its claim to be considered as a civilizing power and to be respected as such. We are grieved to see its conduct in Korea as depicted by writers like the above. If these writers are mis-stating or exaggerating we do not think such high class reviews as the *Contemporary* and the *North American* would go out of their way to give them publicity. If the Japanese have anything to say in their defence, they ought to say it quickly; otherwise we are afraid judgment will go against them by default.

CONSUMPTION AND POVERTY.

THE fighting of the great scourge of consumption is always engaging attention: Recently the Local Government Board issued a report, compiled by Dr. Bulstrode, on Sanatoria for consumption, and commenting on it the President of the Board summarised it by saying that consumption is only another name for poverty. The report contains much that is gratifying, but nothing more so than definite proof that consumption is decreasing. In 1852 the total number of deaths from this cause was 25·9 per 10,000 living and in 1906 it was only 11·5 per 10,000 or a total of 39,746 as against 50,442 in the former year, and this means that were the rate of decrease continued the disease will have disappeared at the end of another forty years. In the decade 1891-1900 the highest rate (16 per 10,000) was in Northumberland and the lowest (8 per 10,000) was in Rutlandshire. Males suffered more than females to the extent of some four deaths per 10.000 of population. Mr. Burns' point about consumption and poverty is proved by Dr. Bulstrode's statement that although it is matter for dispute which elements of poverty are mainly operative, there is much evidence in support of the view that poverty as a whole, with all that it comprises and implies, may be regarded as one of the most, if not the most, potent predisposing causes of the malady. Poverty acts in many ways; it may, for instance, diminish resistance of the individual to the disease by promoting overcrowding of persons, semi-starvation, lack of sunlight, of ventilation, and of cleanliness; it may induce occupational predisposition, and increase opportunities for infection. The best proof Dr. Bulstrode adduces for his theory is that while pauperism and consumption have declined in almost parallel lines in England and Scotland they have gone up in almost parellel lines in Ireland. Dr. Bulstrode declares that as far as the human body is concerned medical experience has shown that the development of tuberculosis therein depends very largely upon the medium whereby the bacillus of tubercle is introduced as also on the vulnerability, the "susceptibility," of the tissues with which it becomes associated. Of cures little is said, on the ground that there is at present, is in sufficient evidence although it is owned that the immediate result to the individual of sanatorium treatment is, in the main, decidedly encouraging. It is generally found that patients respond quickly and satisfactorily to the better food, the rest, the purer air, and the regulated living which are essential elements of sanatorium regime. He notes that the best immediate results are secured in the case of patients admitted to sanatorium treatment in the earlier stages of their malady, and that in the case of patients advanced in phthisis improvement of their condition, if it occurs, is commonly far less durable in its nature, notwithstanding a very remarkable temporary amendment not infrequently manifested in such persons. The importance of early notification and diagnosis of the malady is strongly emphasised. As regards notification, it is suggested that phthisis should be classed as a disease apart from diseases already notifiable, such as smallpox or scarlet fever. But Dr. Bulstrode is not in favour of notification if it leads to social disabilities. He suggests that notification should be encouraged by offers of assistance when notification is made. He points out the splendid example of Germany, where the introduction of compulsory sick insurance has led to a rapid and continuous decline in deaths from consumption and this may be due, in some measure, to the fact that no less than six-and-a-half-millions sterling has been spent by the German Insurance Companies in the construction of wholesome dwellings for the working classes.

LADY MINTO and Lady Violet Elliot travel by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Bombay. Colonel and Mrs. Crooke-Lawless accompany Her Excellency Home.

THE "Indian Daily News" suggests the sending of an Officer to Kabul to explain the terms of the Anglo-Russian Convention to the Amir.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oriental," with the homeward Mails of the 15th instant, arrived at Aden at 11 p.m. on Wednesday the 19th February.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia," with the outward Mails of the 14th instant, passed Suez at 11 p.m. on Wednesday the 19th February.

IN another column will be found full details of the postal arrangements made for the troops in the Bazar Valley.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Bohemia" left Trieste for Bombay via Karachi on the 18th instant and is due here on the 8th March.

THE "Empire" hears that an important resolution on the subect of the Exevtive and the Judical will issue shortly.

THE "Pioneer" contradicts on authority the rumour that the Government of India contemplates partitioning the Calcutta High Court.

MR. B. C. ALLEN, it is reported, has now sufficiently recovered to leave the Nursing Home in Calcutta where he has been treated, and sails for home in the "Sardinia" on the 28th instant.

DURING the absence from India of Lady Minto Lady President of the Countess of Dufferins Fund the Hon. Mr. J. O. Miller will act as President of the Central Committee.

THERE is a paragraph in a report of an Indian nursing institution, which might have been worded differently:—"Regret will be felt that one of the nursing sisters in—centre has been very ill for many weeks but is now convalescent."

MR. MALLABY the talented sister of Lady Barnes who is well known in Simla and Burma circles has, we understand, now entered the stage world at Home as Miss Angela Varborough, and is appearing in a small part in a piece adapted from the French by her father at the Haymarket Theatre.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the last ten days of December 1907 amounted to Rs. 3,234, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 847. The total earnings from 1st July to 31st December last were Rs. 51,926, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 3,217.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the last ten days of December 1907 amounted to Rs. 8,490, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs1,841. The total earnings from 1st July to 31st December last were Rs. 1,16,429, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 23,437.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the last ten days of 31st December 1907 amounted to Rs. 3,729, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 4,428. The total earnings from 1st July to 31st December last were Rs. 3,54,610, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 54,350.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

SUFFRAGETTES IN SOCIETY.

The Matinee Mantilla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, JANUARY 31.

The eve of the opening of Parliament saw the usual round of receptions and banquets in the West End. The Prime Minister, Lord Ripon, Mr. Balfour, and Lord Lansdowne were all dinner hosts for their respective parties; but these of necessity were formal affairs for ministers and ex-ministers, and the real interest of the night, so far as women were concerned, was concentrated in the receptions which took place afterwards. At the very last moment the grave illness of the Prime Minister's brother made it impossible for Sir Henry to hold the reception that had been planned to take place at Downing-street. Cards had, of course, been issued a couple of weeks earlier and all the arrangements had been completed for a great gathering of the supporters of the Government. Within a few hours of the receipt of the Prime Minister's cancellation of his reception the invited guests were informed that at the eleventh hour Lady Beauchamp had come to the rescue of host and guests by transferring the reception from Downing-s reet to her house in Belgrave Square. Everyone was of course delighted, for the wife of Earl Beauchamp—she was Lady Lettice Grosvenor before marriage and is a sister of the present Duke of Westminster—is a charming and gracious young hostess with peculiarly winning ways. The Countess of Portsmouth who last year did the honours for the Prime Minister only returned home on the eve of the opening and the Countess of Crewe, another party hostess who has entertained for the Government, is recuperating on the Continent after her recent illness and everyone was very grateful to Lady Beauchamp, therefore, for undertaking the party at the last moment.

The big family mansion which Lord Beauchamp bought from his stepmother the Dowager Countess last year lent itself admirably for the purpose of a reception on the scale for which the Prime Minister had sent out cards. Very charming did the young hostess look in her cream satin gown and diamonds and pearls as she stood at the head of her stairs, which were banked with pink tulips and greenery waiting to welcome the Prime Minister's friends. For everyone she had a pleasant word or two and a smile. Most of the Ministers in their uniforms looked in towards midnight, and altogether we spent a very delightful evening.

SUFFRAGETTES IN SOCIETY.

The suffragettes have been extraordinarily active since the opening of Parliament, and yesterday their early morning calls on the members of the Ministry caused several ladies to have to put in an appearance at the various police courts later in the day. Lady Beauchamp's reception, however, was the occasion of a piece of propaganda of a novel and not altogether pleasant kind. Everyone knows how absurdly easy it is for anyone to obtain admission to a West End crush without going through the conventional preliminary of having received a card. Hostesses on such occasions issue invitations broadcast and they do not pretend to be able to recognise their guests. While this may be said with truth of most receptions on a large scale, in the case of Lady Beauchamp who had taken over cards issued by some one else, it was obvious that there might be dozens of guests of whom she could know absolutely nothing. An adventurous little band of suffragettes made up their minds to profit by the course of events. Attired in smart evening frocks they drove up to Lady Beauchamp's house and passed in with the rest of the guests in the ordinary way, shaking hands with their host and hostess on the stairs. The uninvited guests had not come to make a disturbance. Their purpose was to fasten themselves on to any Cabinet Ministers who might be present, one after the other, and urge upon them the desirability of giving votes to women during the present Parliamentary session. Even Mr. Asquith who has on many occasions eluded his feminine pursuers was taken in hand by these ladies, who after exercising their powers of persuasion to the uttermost made their adieux and quietly withdrew with all the dignity of invited guests. No suffragettes admitted is the rule at any political meetings addressed by Ministers of late, but how are they to guard against the suffragette who goes into Society!

OUR SERVANTS.

A very diverting story concerning a recent luncheon party at a house in the West End noted for the irreproachableness of its entertainments is being told this week. The host and hostess of the establishment in question, who are very well known indeed in the world of Society and the entry to whose house is highly prized, invited a select few guests to luncheon the other day. The guests duly arrived and were utterly unable to account for the extraordinary delay in the commencement of the meal. The host and hostess, too, were obviously in a state of great dismay, and when the lunch finally did make its appearance the bewilderment of the party was doubled, for the service was entirely feminine, even the lady's maid lending assistance. Great tact was required to avoid displaying indiscreet curiousity and the end of the meal was hailed with general relief. Now, the explanation of the untoward events of the luncheon are being whispered around, and though simple is exceedingly amusing. Not very far from the house was an establishment on which the police had made a betting raid, finding ample evidence to justify their action. Just at the moment the police had completed their investigations, the butler of the house first mentioned, having completed his arrangements for the luncheon, slipped round to make a bet, with the keys of the wine cellar in his pocket, and was promptly arrested. While the butler was vainly begging to be set free, the delay in his return caused inquiries to be made, and the footman, who knew his errand, rushed off to find him, only to add capture number two to the police bag. Nor was this the total of the victims, for in a quarter of an hour the second footman and the page boy, who were despatched in search of their fellow servants, had also fallen into the net and it was some hours before the master of the house could secure the release of his missing menials. The affair, now it is over, is being heartily laughed at, and none the less because the host in question is a well known and successful owner of race horses.

CHILDREN'S CAFE CHANTANT.

The children really have almost as many social functions as the grown-ups in these days of precocious childhood. The charm about the latest diversion designed for the delectation of young Mayfair and Belgravis is that it is really a children's entertainment and not a musical comedy played by child aristes. The Children's Cafe Chantant was the happy inspiration of the Gramophone Company and when I looked into Prince's yesterday afternoon I found that famous haunt of Society overflowing with little people who were evidently enjoying themselves to the full. They sat at little tables eating cakes galore to the accompaniment of selections from the entity who was described on the programmes with the Noah's Ark designs, as "Mr. Gramophone". All the stars of the day from Harry Lauder to Madame Tetrazzini sang through the medium of the gramophone, but the items that pleased the juvenile audience most were the fairy tales. "Little Red Riding Hood", "Cinderella," "Puss in Boots" and all the classic legends of the nursery came through the great metal mouth of "Mr. Gramphone" who, unlike parents and uncles and aunts, never grew tired of responding to the youngster's clamour for "just another story." All the leading incidents in the stories were reproduced on a great white screen in dissolving pictures. The novel entertainment which was in aid of the Soldiers and Sailors Help Society was a great success and the West End child proved to be just as appreciative of the fairy tales as the little ones of slumland when some kind fairy of the Fairy Tale Society goes down into the depths of East or South London to tell fairy tales to the children of the poor.

A NEW GEM.

Specimens of a newly discovered gem have just been received in London and the new stone which is called The "sky stone" will, according to the prophets of fashion, be in great demand, though not perhaps this season. Like the sapphire the new stone is an exquisite blue, but when cut by a skilful lapidary is said to be more brilliant, resembling more the much sought after blue diamonds. "The new gem was found in California" a West End jeweller told me to-day, "and the discoverer at first believed them to be sapphires, and they were indeed bought from him by a Californian jeweller as sapphires. It was only when they were submitted to chemical analysis that they were found to be not sapphires at all but a gem material of an entirely new kind. One of its most notable peculiarities is that the hues vary in colour in different parts of the same crystal.

Although, as I have said, specimens have been received in London, the supply is not yet sufficient to warrant the "Sky Stone" being offered to the public. Even in America only a few of the large stone dealers have secured specimens and the few crystals which have been placed on the market have fetched big prices, but when the new stone does appear in the jewellers' windows its beauty as well as its novelty no doubt will cause a boom in "sky stones."

THE MATINEE MANTILLA.

The Matinee Hat problem, for the happy solution of which the promoters of the Dress Exhibition now taking place at Earls Court are offering handsome prizes, continues to excite the attention of the Parisiennes. The alternative of the mantilla is the latest suggestion and a not unpleasing one. The invitation cards for a recent amateur theatrical function in Paris bore in the corner a request that ladies should wear white mantillas and no hats. Many leaders of fashion responded to the invitation and of course all wore the mantilla as directed. Spanish lace was the favourite material but other laces were in evidence too, and the folds of lace gracefully draped on the hair and falling artistically on the shoulders proved to be most becoming.

There is at least one lady in London who habitually wears a mantilla, not only in the stalls of a theatre but on all outdoor occasions. She is Mrs Despard, sister of General Sir John French and a leader in the militant suffrage movement. A tall slim woman with aristocratic features and white hair, Mrs. Despard is a striking figure in her mantilla of black spanish lace. "The mantilla is a rational and becoming head-dress," she explained to me not long ago. "It harbours no dust. It never changes its fashion."

Mrs. Despard, by the way, is refusing to pay her income tax on the ground that taxation without representation is unconstitutional, and towards the end of April her goods will be distrained by the authorities, when lively doings may be anticipated. Nor is she alone in this action, the newly formed Women's Freedom League having obtained promises from thirty other ladies to resist the Tax-Collecter.

THE LATE KING CARLOS.

Requiem Services.

The service held yesterday morning at the Portuguese Church of our Lady of Glory, Mazagon, for the late King of Portugal, was most imposing. The walls and altars were draped in black while in the centre of the edifice was raised a gorgeous calafalque bearing upon it a coffin covered with the Portuguese ensign. On one side of the calafalque was placed by the Portuguese Consul General a superb wreath, side by side with which stood another equally pretty one from the Gremio Portuguez with the following touching inscription:—

A Imperecivel Memoria do Rei Martyr e do Principe desditoso.

At the other end two more wreaths from the Mazagon Institute and the Portuguese Vice Consul respectively.

The concourse of people was very large, most prominent among those present being His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, and staff; Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, Sir George Warrender, Naval Commander-in-Chief, Major W. J. Anderson, D.A.A.G., representing Brigadier General Greenfield, who was unavoidably prevented from attending; Captain G. H. Hewett, Director Royal Indian Marine; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell; Hon. Mr. Muir MacKenzie, member of His Excellency's Council; Mr. Dwarkadass Dharamsey, Sheriff of Bombay; Captain C. A. F. Hoeken, D. A. A. G.; and many other Civil, Military and Naval Officers. All the Foreign Consuls in Bombay attended the service, while among those present were also Drs. Cabanis de Mello, L.J. Pinto, A. G. Viegas, Messrs L. J. De Souza, Ahmed Devoji and a large number of clergy of both the Dioceses. His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun, officiated at the service and the Most Rev. Dr. Jurgens, Archbishop of Bombay, pronounced the final absolution. A Guard of Honour of 50 rank and file with Band and Colours under Captain Baillie-Hamilton, was supplied by the Royal Scots.

REVIEWS.

Some useful little books are being published by Messrs Constable and Co. on Religions. Ancient and Modern, at one shilling each.—"Buddhism" by Professor Rhys Davids, and "Hinduism" by Dr. S. D. Barnett are interesting reading, each book being written by some one who is thoroughly conversant with his great subject, Religion being a great subject, peoples and their histories being known simply by their religion, as Christians or Mahomedans.

"The Romance of the Sky"—being an introduction to Astronomy, by C. J. Griffiths. In the preface the author fears that persons know less of the constitution of nature than did pastoral races of bygone times. This is quite true. People live so much crowded together in town now that bricks and mortar take the place of nature. There must be a few, however, who still take an interest in the heavens. To such the above book will be a pleasure, lightly and chattily written and embellished with many illustrations. The author takes us back a long way to Ptolemy, first; gradually learning a little here and a little there we reach Galileo; gradually on again through all the years to the present day. The most important constellations and stars are made plain to us and finally we are shown how to measure the heavens with a six-foot rule.

Manouchi's "History of the Mogal Empire" is familiar to everyone just now, a new edition having appeared quite recently, also the story of his manuscript which fell, we know not how, into the hands of one Landes an officer of the French East India C.S. who showed it to Father Catron a Jesuit priest. The father undertook to translate it, but did not follow Manouchi exactly, assuming the privilege of collecting from other quarters material for his work which was published in 1708 whilst Manouchi was still alive. A reprint of this work is now presented to the public by the "Bangabasi" Office, Calcutta.

WEDDING AT LUCKNOW.

Campbell—Murray.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 19.

The marriage took place at Christ Church yesterday of Miss Marian Effie Murray, second daughter of Hon'ble Colonel R. D. Murray, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, to Mr. Kenneth Campbell of Calcutta. The function was attended by the leading members of European society.

THE hearing of the Crabbe Murder Case was continued before Mr. Cuming the Sessions Judge at Comilla yesterday when an application made by the defence for posponement was refused.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 18 was 883, giving a death-rate of 45·30 per annum per thousand as against 40·73 the corresponding period of last year, and 71·80 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 74 died from fevers; 70, plague; 29, small-pox; 27, measles; 3, leprosy; 41, phthisis; 36, diseases of the nervous system; 231, affections of the respiratory organs; 46, diarrhœa; 31, dysentery; 31, still-born; 110, old-age and debility; 27, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 24; Brahmin, 31; Lingait, 3; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other castes, 405; Hindu low caste, 90; Mussalman, 234; Parsee, 18; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 30; Eurasian, 2; European, 4. The total number of births was 355 as against 310 in the corresponding period of last year, and 310 the average over the past five years.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

REPORTED FRENCH REVERSES.

Column Cut off by Mulai Hafid.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

A Despatch from Casablanca states that a French Column had repulsed the enemy at Berrebbah seven times with the bayonet.

Two Officers and several men were killed, and three Officers and twenty men wounded.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

A telegram from Tangier states that unconfirmed reports from Casablanca are current to the effect that a French Column has been driven back on Casablanca, and that another Column has been cut off by Mulai Hafid's forces.

SHIP-BUILDING STRIKE.

Forestalling the Lock-out.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

The men have begun a ship-building strike on the north-east coast, forestalling the lock-out.

It is expected that 83,000 men will be involved by Saturday.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

Attitude of the Russian Press.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

The Russian Press has most cordial comments on Sir E. Grey, and says that the Debates in the Lords and Commons have shown the importance of the Anglo-Russian Convention, which is thoroughly appreciated by both Liberals and Conservatives.

THE INDIAN FORCE AT AHWAZ.

Necessity of the Reinforcements.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman, replying to a question put by Mr. Bowles, said that the possibility of reducing the Indian force at Ahwaz depends upon the state of the district.

The recent reinforcement was imperatively necessary for the protection of British persons and property.

JAPAN AND UNITED STATES.

Immigration Troubles Ended.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

Reuter wires from Tokio that Japan has handed to the American Ambassador a Memorandum generally agreeing to a number of America's emigration suggestions, and the question is now apparently satisfactorily closed.

THE SCOTTISH LAND BILL.

Passed by the Guillotine.

A PROBLEM FOR THE LORDS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

The House of Commons, by 363 votes against 99 has passed the second reading of the Scottish Land Values Bill, under the recent Guillotine resolution.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

Treaty to Settle Claims Suggested.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

Despatches from Washington state that a draft Treaty, providing for the appointment of a joint Commission to adjudicate on existing minor claims in dispute between the British and United States Governments, and also their respective citizens, has been delivered to Mr. Bryce for the consideration of Great Britain.

FRANCO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

Ratified by the Senate.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

A telegram from Washington states the Senate has ratified the Franco-American Arbitration Treaty which was recently signed.

THE STREE BODHE JUBILEE.

Royal Dedication Accepted.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 30.

Queen Alexandra has accepted the dedication of the Stree Bodhe Jubilee memorial volume, to be published in Bombay, to commemorate the progress of female education and social progress in India.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON.

Condition Most Serious.

LONDON FEBRUARY. 20.

The condition of Sir Denzil Ibbetson is most serious.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

Sidney Match Abandoned for Rain.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

In the match at Sydney, the New South Wales team in their second innings had scored 375 for nine wickets when the match was abandoned owing rain.

JAPAN IN MANCHURIA.

American vs. European Interests.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

A despatch from Washington states that the report that President Roosevelt, at the instance of China, is about to issue a protest against Japanese policy in Manchuria, is emphatically denied.

It is declared that Japan's control in Manchuria in more hurtful to Great Britain, Germany and other nations whose trade with the Orient is larger than that of America, and that a protest from those Powers would not surprise America, but would only receive her moral support.

It is admitted that America is losing her foothold in the Orient largely owing to Governmental interference with home railways, leading to the discontinuance of certain trades.

PRICE OF BRITISH TITLES.

Breezy Discussion in the Commons.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

A breezy discussion took place in the House of Commons on a Radical motion, condemning the secrecy of party funds.

Mr. Lea denounced the brokerage of titles, asserting that the market price of a peerage under Mr. Balfour's administration was £150,000.

He attacked Sir William Cromer for accepting a knighthood and described the latter's explanation as "concentrated humbug."

Mr. Lea subsequently withdrew this expression at the instance of the Speaker.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE.

Rumour of Peerage Denied.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone denies the rumour circulated in the Lobby that he will be created a peer and will succeed Lord Northcote.

NATAL REBELS RELEASED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

Fifteen hundred native rebels have been released in Zululand.

THE PREMIER'S HEALTH.

Grave Report.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

Sir H. Campbell Bannerman appears to be very poorly. Sir Thomas Barlow has been called in.

SWADESHI PLEADERS.

Refusal of Briefs Upheld.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Coxe had before them to-day a case in which a Pleader of Bakarganj, Nobin Chandra Das, applied through Counsel for a Rule on the District Judge of Bakarganj to show cause why the proceedings under the Legal Practitioners' Act against him should not be set aside.

It appears that Petitioner was approached by Durga Charan Saha to take up his brief which the Petitioner refused twice. In answer to questions by the District Judge as to his reasons for refusing, he stated that Durga Charan sold European goods and acted against the cause of the country. Upon this he was served with a Notice to show cause why his conduct should not be reported to the High Court. It was against this that he now appealed.

The District Judge in his explanation said such conduct on the part of a Pleader was tantamount to a denial of justice.

The Chief Justice in delivering judgment held that the proceedings were entirely mistaken and made the Rule absolute. Mr. Justice Coxe concurred.

WELLINGTON DISTURBANCE

Natives Attack Subaltern Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, FEBRUARY 1 9

The quiet station of Coonoor was in a state of sensation when the news went abroad of a disturbance that took place on Monday night between three Subaltern Officers of the 2nd Dorset Regiment, stationed at Wellington, and some of the natives belonging to a native livery stable. Various conflicting rumours went out as to the real cause of the disturbance, but on enquiry I learn that one of our popular young officers Lieut. Watts, received a brutal injury on his head.

He has been admitted into the Military Hospital and the police are enquiring into the matter at Wellington.

DEATH OF CHIEF ENGINEER.

Mr. Scott of H. M. S. "Mint."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

Mr. Robert Scott, Chief Engineer of H. M. S. "Mint," died to-day at Miss Campbell's Nursing Home in Loudon Street. He was taken in twelve days ago with pneumonia.

The funeral takes place to-day at the Convent Road Cemetery.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL FOR KASHMIR.

Extension of Mr. Carson's Services.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 20.

The sanction of the Government of India has been received to the retention, by the Kashmir Durbar, for further period of two years, of the services of Mr. C. W. C. Carson, Accountant-General in Jammu and Kashmir State, on the understanding that the Kashmir Durbar agree that the terms and conditions of Mr. Carson's employment remain unaltered.

SIR J. WOLFE MURRAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, FEBRUARY 19.

This morning Sir James Wolfe-Murray, K. C. B., Commanding 9th Division, inspected the 2nd Dorset Regiment, including the two drafts that lately arrived from home. The main strength of the regiment was put to a course of exercise in physical drill, etc.

Sir James proceeds to Ooty to-morrow.

ZAKKA KHEL EXPEDITION.

MANY FORTS DESTROYED.

Two Leaders Killed and Two Wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 20.

General Willcocks' Camp near China is strongly posted at the Walai stream. It is encircled by Khan Gundai Hill on the south and a circle of hills on the north of that stream all the heights being strongly held by his pickets. General Willcocks reports that the position of this camp enables him to have complete command of the Bazar Valley, whilst, on the other hand, he retains a secure line of communication with Chora.

The Fortified Towers of Walai have been destroyed.

On the 18th fight forts at China, with the usual frontier type of tower, were partially destroyed. The work of demolition was completed on the 19th by a Column under General Anderson. The Zakka Khel opposition was markedly less than it had been previously. No further casualties on our side occurred on the 19th and reliable information was received that there have been previously heavy causalties for this type of warfare among the enemy.

Among the Zakka casualties already reported the killed include Shinas, a notorious raider, and it is confirmed that the well known leader Dadai was dangerously wounded.

Also Umr Bin Khusrogi, a well-known leader, was killed and another was wounded at China by the Landi Kotal Column.

LATER.

The latest news dated the 20th instant reports that the Zakka Khel lost 8 killed and 17 wounded in the fighting of the 15th and 16th instant.

The killed include Khair Jan, Khuarogi Samimulla, Ghani Janis and Khel Jan Shinwari, in addition to the notorious men already reported.

The news that Dadai was dangerously wounded on the 15th is fully confirmed.

It is reported that the Zakkas lost very heavily in the fighting of the 18th, but no accurate information has been received yet.

2nd Lieutenant Ian Campbell Macfadyn (Unattached List) attached to the Seaforth Highlanders died of his wounds on the 19th instant.

The Peshawar correspondent to the "Pioneer" says that frontier rumours go to show that the Zakka Khels have done their best to obtain the assistance of the neighbouring Affridi tribes to help them to oppose the columns which are now in Bazar Valley. They are said to have sent messages with urgent appeals for help to all those who were thought likely to have given it. On the frontier, it is often the unexpected which happens, but so far there do not appear to be any unusual signs of restlessness among the Affridis in general and the number of transborder men who flock into the Peshawar valley during the cold weather does not appear to be sensibly diminished.

It is reported that certain numbers of the Shinwaris who are the near neighbours of the Zakkas are preparing to give assistance, but as far as can be seen at present there is little likelihood of a general rising among the transfrontier Affridi tribes, though doubtless some of the young bloods from other Khels will take the opportunity of joining in any fighting which may take place. This, however, is only to be expected, and is quite without significance.

The chief Mullah in Bazar Valley is Sayed Akbar who is said to have sent word to all the Zakkas, immediately after the dismissal of the last Jirga in Peshawar when the departure of a punitive expedition was announced, to be ready with arms and food within seven days. He is believed to have wished to proclaim a "jehad" against the British Government, but according to the views of the Mullahs a "Ghazia" or religious war can only be proclained by an independent sovereign and consequently the Zakkas were precluded from claiming any assistance from their co-religionists on the plea of a religious war.

MISS SLACK AT COONOOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, FEBRUARY 19.

Miss Agnes Slack, Temperance advocate, having extended her tour to the Nilgiris, arrived here to-day and was met with a poor reception. Only a handful of temperance people met and greeted her at the platform.

TIBET TRADE REGULATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 20.

The new Tibet Trade Regulations are understood to have been practically settled, but will not be signed until agreed to by the Peking Government.

LUCKNOW FAMINE RELIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 19.

A public meeting, to consider the organisation of famine relief in Lucknow city and district, was held yesterday when a Representative Committee was appointed. Subscriptions amounting to Rs. 6,045 were announced. The Committee has decided to issue an appeal.

VICEROY'S SHIKAR TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 20.

The Viceroy leaves on a shooting trip in the Central Provinces.

LATER.

The Viceroy has postponed the Central Provinces shooting expedition on which he was to have started to-night, and does not now leave for three or four days.

His Excellency will, therefore, be unable to inspect the camp of the East Indian Railway Volunteers as had been intended on his way to Jubbulpore.

I. V. R. ASSOCIATION.

Finals for the Viceroy's Prize.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 20.

The Final stage of the Viceroy's prize was fired for to-day by four members of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association belonging to the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers :—

Q. M. S. Eden scored 48 points at 800 yards, 41 at 900 yards and 41 at 1,000 yards, making a grand total for the competition of 316 points.

Captain Tait, next scored 135 points—final stage total 313.

Sergeant Tremenheere 124 points—final stage total 305,

Captain Barton 121—final stage total 303.

PLAGUE INOCULATION.

Successful Operations in Etawah.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 20.

A correspondent to the "Pioneer" states that Major Morgan, Civil Surgeon of Etawh has been doing excellent work in plague inoculation in that district and people have readily come forward to be inoculated.

The campaign began with the public inoculation of Mr. H. K. Gracey, the Collector at Phaphund, and has progressed steadily several times, nearly 100 persons having been inoculated in a single day, and recently at Achalda 145 persons were inoculated in four hours including 20 women and the daughter of the local Thakur Rais.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY AT SALEM.

Speech on Technical Industry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 20.

Sir Arthur Lawley left Madras yesterday evening accompanied by Lady Lawley, Misses Lawley, Mr. and Mrs. Cunard, Colonel Mrs. and Miss Blair, A. Y. G. Campbell, Private Secretary, and two A.-D.-C's. on a tour through the Tanjore District.

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 20.

The Governor, in course of a lengthy reply to the addresses from the members of the District Board, and Municipal Council of Tanjore congratulated the members of the former body in the enterprising spirit they have manifested in the past in undertaking the construction of a District Board Railway and on the success which has attended their efforts Referring to technical education theGovernor said:—

"The question of technical education is one which seems to me to be one of immense difficulty. In the first place I find it very difficult to get two people to give me the same definition of Technical Education. There is rather a tendency to mix up apprenticeship to crafts with technical education. It seems to me they are entirely different subjects. Again it is a matter of very great doubt whether the aim which you have in view when you wish to start a School for Technical Education is really what this country requires. Don't we rather want an improvement in our industries before we take up the subject of Technical Education. Are we going to improve industries of this country by dotting schools for Technical Education, what ever they may be, about the country, or shall we do greater good by taking up various industries and trying to raise the standard of those industries? We the Government are of opinion we can do more good by first of all developing industries before establishing Technical Schools. We have given effect to our policy by such schemes as the initiation of an Agricultural College at Coimbatore, the establishment of a Weaving Institute on a small scale at Salem, and the organisation of the tanning industry which we believe is capable of great davelopment. I am doubtful whether the moment is yet ripe for the establishment of schools for Technical Education. I am inclined to think we may be able to do more good by modifying in some degree or altering the curriculum in our ordinary elementary schools because I believe in applying our brains to any industries which the rising generation may take up what they want is more methods of accuracy, precision and an elementary knowledge of science, drawing and mensuration and matters of that kind. What is generally spoken of as Technical Education is really apprenticeship to some handicraft. These are all howvever, intricate and complicated questions.

THE BANGALORE MURDERS.

New Developments.

TWO POLICE HEAD CONSTABLES ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 16.

Mr. C. A. Bartels, Chief Inspector, Bangalore Station Police, to-day arrested and produced before the District Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station, two police head constables named Daniel and Venkata Subba Rao on a charges of having received stolen property from those accused of capital crime and concealing information connected with the commission of capital crime. These men are alleged to have received from the accused large sums of money from a gang of murderers who have recently confessed fully to having committed eight murders of young men for the sake of jewellery worn by them. Counsel appeared on behalf of both the prisoners and prayed that bail may be granted, but this was peremptorily refused, accused being remanded to the District Lock-up till Friday. This has created an immense sensation in the station.

The trial of the accused, who confess to the atrocious murders, proceeds from day to day. In the case in which a boy was found drowned in a tank here a year ago accused admit they drugged the lad and then chloroformed him and finding neither of these had sufficient effect they held him underwater till he died. This case ended on Monday, all the accused being committed to the next Sessions.

To-day the trial of the three accused for murdering, 18 months ago, a goldsmith boy at Ulsoor was taken up, accused admitting that in order to remove an inconvenient witness they decoyed theiboy to a house and gave him strychnine, cut his throat and then buried him in the courtyard of the house. This case was adjourned to Friday for the evidence of the Chemical Examiner.

SUGARCANE, COTTON AND RICE FORECASTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 20.

Commercial Intelligence Department forecasts, to-day issued, estimate—

(1) The total yield of unrefined suggarcane sugar this year in India at 1,897,000 tons for all provinces except Bombay, being a decrease of 14 per cent. as compared with last year. The estimated yield for Bombay is 154,000 tons.

(2) The total outturn of cotton in India at 3,056,000 bales against 4,945,700 last year, the report however adding that doubt is thrown upon last year's estimates.

(3) The total outturn of cleaned rice this year at 384,484,700 tons, being a decrease of ten per cent. on last years figures.

LADYSMITH BALL AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW. FEBRUARY 20.

The Royal Dragoons' Ladysmith ball was held last night and was a great success. The function was attended by General Sir A. Gasselee, Commanding Northern Army, Lieutenant General Sir E. and Lady Locke Elliot, Colonel DeLisle of the Royal Dragoons, Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, Government House Party and the principal Civilian and Military residents.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Denial of Partition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 20.

The "Pioneer" says :—"The rumours that the Calcutta High Court is to be partitioned is absolutely without foundation and Government of India have no intention of taking any such step. This statement will, we hope, cause a cessation of the hysterical articles which are now appearing on the subject in the Bengalee Press."

LADY MINTO AND HER DAUGHTER.

Leave for Home To-morrow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 20.

The Countess of Minto Lady Violet Elliot, Col. and Mrs. Crooke Lawless and Capt Jelf left for Bombay this afternoon and sail for home on Saturday in P. and O. "Macedonia" except Captain Jelf who returns to Calcutta.

Mr. Claude White Political Officer in Sikkim will shortly retire and it is understood that Captain O'Connor is likely to succeed him.

SIR LOUIS DANE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 20.

Sir Louis Dane left this afternoon for Bombay en-route home.

THE POONA MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 19.

It will be remembered that on February 10th as the Red force, which had retired on Telegaon, hearing that the Garrison at Kirkee had been temporarily reduced, made a sudden attack upon it in the neighbourhood of Bamburdha. When just on the point of a decisive victory it had been taken in flank by the main body of the Khaki army, which had returned in the nick of time, heavily defeated, and compelled to make a hasty retreat. Thus the following was the

SITUATION ON FEBRUARY 17TH.

After its defeat on the 10th the Red force fell back across the Mula to Pagoda and Pimpal Garan.

During the afternoon heavy rain caused the Pauna, Mula and Mutha Mala Rivers to become impassable except at the bridges. In consequence of this the Khaki force in Poona-Kirkee had been much reduced.

On the evening of the 17th floods had abated to such an extent that all fords on the Pauna and Mula Rivers down to their junction were expected to be practicable early on the 18th.

Red casualties on the 10th had been about 800.

It was known that up to the 17th no reinforcements had joined it. Khaki casualties unknown to Red.

N. B.—Pagoda and Pimpal Garan are about 3 miles North-West of Kirkee.

SPECIAL IDEA (RED).

When the rivers rose on the 10th, Red had 2 battalions, 2 squadrons, 1 battery, 1 Coy. S. and M. on and in the vicinity of the high ground between Wakad and Pimpal Saudagar. One battalion, 1 Coy. S. & M. and one battery had crossed by the bridges at Pimpal Garan and were on the left bank of the Panna River. The floods had swept away one battery and the temporary bridges at Pimpal Garan. Between the 10th and 17th the Red force therefore entrenched itself on both banks of the River but was hampered by want of tools and heavy rain. The water having subsided sufficiently, a bridge was thrown over near Pimpal Saudagar on the morning of the 18th.

Reinforcements will arrive by rail at Chinchwad from Bombay on the 18th, viz : four battalions and one battery, between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m., under command of General Kelly who arrives by 1st train.

Troops :—
2nd Leicester Regt.
80th Carnatics.
1 Battery, 13th Brigade, R.F.A.
2 Squadrons 26th L.C.
Telephone Section and 1 Coy. S. and Miners—

under Colonel Murray will rendezvous between Mula and Pauna revers.

103rd M. L Infantry.
1 Battery, 13th Brigade, R.F.A.
1 Squadron 26th L. C.
Bridging Section and 1 Coy. S. and M.—

under command of Colonel De Lisle will rendezvous on the 17th near Daba. Hostilities commence at 7 a.m. on the 18th, before which no forward movements may be made, but troops may commence entrenching and occupying their positions on the 17th.

REINFORCEMENTS, NAGAR BRIGADE.

1 Battery 13th brigade R. F. A. under General Kelly will rendezvous on the left bank of the Pauna River near Chinchwad. These troops may, on the 18th, move from Chinchwad Station as follows:—

1 Battalion, 8-15 a.m.
1 Battalion, 8-30 a.m.
1 Battery, 9-15 a.m.
1 Battalion, 9-30 a.m.

SPECIAL IDEA (KHAKI).

The Khaki Commander is ordered to attack the Red early on the 18th in order that the Poona-Kirkee Garrison may be further reduced, as troops are badly wanted elsewhere.

Troops.—Poona Brigade: —
46th Brigade, R. F. A.
2 Companies Mounted Infantry.
1 Squadron 26th Light Cavalry.

Rendezvous, Aundh Road, West of Government —House. Hostilities commence at 7 a.m. 10th inst.

The Pauna River is fordable above Chinchwad by all arms ; below that it is unfordable except at Pimpal Garan, where it is passable by mounted men only.

We thus have—to put the situation more concisely—the Red force split up into two parts, (rain having come down and flooded the river when only half the force had effected a crossing.) namely :—

2 Battalions, one battery and one squadron cavalry on the west of the river.

1 Battalion, one battery, one squadron on the East of the river. While the Bridge being constructed over the river is not passable till 9 a.m.

They take up a position facing South during the night. Reinforcements from the North may be expected about 9 a.m.

A strong Khaki force has had orders to attack them.

On the afternoon of the 17th the different units of the Red force left Poona and marched out to their respective bivouacs. It was a glorious moonlight night and no one could have complained of the hardship of bivouacing under these very favourable conditions.

Soon after arrival Colonel Murray, who was in command of the Red force, called his Commanders together and decided upon the following dispositions for next day's engagement.

At 7 a.m., at which hour hostilities were to commence, his cavalry were to hurry down to the river and seize the fords over it of which there were three.

One Company of Leicesters was to set out to each ford in immediate support of the Cavalry. The remainder of this regiment was to remain behind in support, while the 80th Carnatics were to form a reserve near the bridge at Pimpal Saudagar.

Meanwhile the Company of Sappers and Miners were to put a position in a state of defence in case of a hasty retreat being necessary. The guns took up a favourable position some 3,000 yards from Aundh ford.

The detachment who had already crossed the river under Colonel DeLisle were to guard against a turning movement on their left, while the Company of Sappers built a bridge across the Pauna river. When this bridge was finished this detachment was to cross back and assist Colonel Murray's Column; the one idea being to delay the Khaki onslaught until General Kelly with the Ahmednagar Brigade should be able to come up to their assistance.

Accordingly, all being in readiness at 7 a.m. the Cavalry dashed off to the fords, but the Khaki force had anticipated them, as they found the Aundh ford already held by a Company of M. I. who gave the Cavalry a warm reception, sending them back to the rear at quick speed. In actual warfare the Cavalry would have lost heavily here.

A Company of Leicesters soon came up in support and were able, by taking up a defensive position about 300 yards away, to hold the Khaki force for a time.

This defence, however, was soon broken up by the arrival of the Somersets who crossed the ford in force, deployed on the far bank and compelled the Leicesters, who had meanwhile been reinforced by another Company, to fall back.

This attack was not pressed home as the Somersets had orders merely to cover the ford ; and the defenders again being reinforced were able to hold their ground further back. It was now that an incident occurred which might have had a very serious effect on the defending force.

A Company of Mounted Infantry under Major Rowlandson succeeded in getting round the defenders left flank without being seen. They dismounted under cover of some trees and crept up a nullah to within 300 yards range. This was very skilfully carried out and took the three Companies of the Leicesters completely by surprise, one section of which was annihilated, the telephone captured and a hasty retreat ordered. The arrival, however, of the 80th Carnatics on a ridge some 800 yards off, made the position of the M. I. Company untenable and they were obliged to beat a hasty retreat. Time was now wearing on and it became evident that unless General Swann made his decisive attack soon, General Kelly would be appearing at the head of his reinforcements, and all chance of a victory for the Khaki force gone. It was no surprise, then, to anyone when heavy firing was heard in the neighbourhood of Bonara and news was brought that three battalions were crossing the ford at that place. A gradual retreat of the Red force was now ordered. This was carried out in first rate order, the Companies covering each other with a heavy fire as each retreated. It would have been possible even now for the Khaki force to have defeated the defenders before their reinforcements arrived, if a little more energy had been shown by the attackers. This movement, however, was not carried out with very much dash. Nine o'clock arrived. Colonel De Lisle having completed his bridge was able to cross to Colonel Murray's aid and, with General Kelly's reinforcements momentarily expected, things began to wear a favourable aspect for the Red force.

The 103rd under Col. De Lisle were now ordered to make a counter attack upon Aundh ford. It was a pretty sight to see this regiment advance. Beautifully deployed in a succession of lines, they rolled up against the enemy's right flat. But things were not to be carried out quite so easily. Three Companies of the Somersets were holding this flank, who had no intention of retiring without a determined stand, and it was not without the loss of two complete Companies that the 103rd were allowed to continue their advance.

About this time General Kelly's regiments began to appear on the right, and all hope of a Khaki victory was over. A steady retreat across the river was all that was now left for them. This was well carried out, and when the bugles sounded the cease-fire they were still holding their own though hard put to it in front and flanks.

At the conclusion of operations General Alderson held the usual meeting of Staff Officers.

He was of opinion that the day's work was perhaps more realistic than any of the previous operations. He considered that it was open to doubt whether Colonel Murray would not have been better advised if he had repaired from attempting to keep the enemy in check on the river-line and had taken up a strong position some two miles further back. He however quite realised that, as it was a matter of great importance to delay the enemy as far as possible there was something to be said in favour of the tactics employed.

He considered that the main attack of the Khaki force was not pushed forward with sufficient energy, all hopes of defeating the enemy in detail being lost thereby. He again noticed a tendency among some units to bunch while advancing to the attack. This was especially noticeable with the Cavalry. He considered that the Umpire's staff had done exceedingly well, and were largely responsible for the success of the operations.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION.

Reception of Mr. Barton at Agra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, FEBRUARY 20.

Mr. Harry Barton, late 1st Grade Telegraph Master, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta and delivered a lecture at the Savoy Hotel to the Agra Branch of the newly formed Indian Telegraph Association, of which he is appointed General Secretary. Over sixty Telegraph subordinates attended out of a staff of 100 Europeans, the remainder being on duty.

Mr. Barton, after an enthusiastic reception, explained the objects of the Association, especially emphasizing its antipathy to disloyalty and insubordination, and immediately enlisted fresh recruits. The speaker also exposed the incongruity of the English Telegraph expert Mr. Newland's dictation to the Indian Telegraphs Direction ; referred to the practical failure of the Memorials submitted to the Government of India ; criticised the deliberations of the Telegraph Committee and argued the necessity of demand for reforms on lines of unity, firmness and moderation. Finally explaining the circumstances of his resignation as a protest against his punitive and derogatory transfer to Berhampore.

Mr. Barton received the unanimous support of the meeting in all his proposals for the betterment of the prospects of the Subordinate Service and the fullest appreciation of the unselfish sacrifice of his personal interests after 27 years' service, on behalf of his comrades.

Mr. Barton dined with the members of the Association at the Savoy Hotel the same evening when sixty covers were laid, and later presided at Social function at which over a 100 were present including ladies when speeches and songs extended to midnight testifying to the warmth of his welcome and his sympathy with the efforts and aims of the Association.

Mr. Barton leaves this evening for Bombay "en route" Madars.

ALLAHABAD BRANDING CASE.

Acquittal of the Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 20.

Judgment has been delivered in the case in which Thakur Prasad, a well-to-do Bania of Allahabad, was being tried under Section 330 of the Indian Penal Code on a charge of branding a woman named Mussamat Parbatia with live coals in order to compel her to restore a gold ornament she was supposed to have stolen.

The facts of the case have already been published.

The Sessions Judge of Allahabad agreeing with the defence set up that the indentity of the accused as perpetrator of the crime was not satisfactorily established acquitted him.

DEATH OF MR. C. R. ALLEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY, 20.

Mr. C. R. Allen, Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Tharrawaddy Forest School, has succumbed to his gun shot wound in the Civil General Hospital. He had seventeen years' service, ten of which he served in Burma.

FIRE IN THE BAZAAR.

One Lakh Damage.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in a shop in the Abdul Rahiman Street, and resulted in the destruction of goods to the extent of a lakh of rupees. The flames were first discovered in a shop on the ground-floor of a three storeyed building situated at the junction of Shamsett and Abdul Rahiman Streets. The row of shops on the ground-floor was occupied by dealers in fancy goods, stationery and oaps, while the upper floors were used as show-rooms. The shop in which the fire originated belongs to Chunilal Chuganlal, a dealer in watches, clocks, and fancy goods. It was closed at 8 p.m. the previous night and the blaze was seen at 4-30 a.m. yesterday. The locality being one of the most congested parts of the city a large number of people collected together as soon as the alarm was given. In the very close proximity of the burnt building are situated shops of jewellers and others who have property worth millions of rupees in their shops and show-rooms and hence the neighbours and others tried their best to put out the fire as quickly as possible. The fire-brigade was promptly on the spot and the flames were put out in less than half an hour. Much damage was not done to the building but the goods in two shops were completely destroyed.

The building belongs to one Ramkrishna Luxman and is insured for Rs. 45,000 ; the damage done to it is reported to be Rs. 5,000. Chunilal Chaganlal estimates his loss at one lakh of rupees and his goods were insured for fifty thousand rupees. T. M. Madon, the adjoining shop-keeper whose property is also destroyed has insured his things at Rs. 10,000.

The cause of the fire is not known.

2,000 MEN ON STRIKE.

About two thousand hands employed at Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' iron works, at Byculla, have been on strike since Tuesday morning. The men who, it appears, want increased wages, instead of going to work as usual, assembled outside the works. They were asked to go to work and formally bring their grievances to the notice of the firm. They however did not go to work and dispersed about two hours later. About twenty of the men showed an inclination to return to work, but were persuaded not to do so by some of the strikers. The firm have, since then, heard nothing from the strikers who have kept back from work but have not formally brought their grievances, if any, to the notice of the firm.

THE NEW THEATRE.

Opening Speeches.

There is probably no theatre-goer in Bombay so old that he or she can recall a time when plans for a real English theatre were not in the air. Certainly for many years there has been a lively expectation of such a theatre, and since the Improvement Trust came into existence and started the re-modelling of the City and its buildings, the expectation has been justified. However, it is long lane that has no turning ; and at last Bombay has a theatre, concerning which it cannot reasonably complain. The building, in which it is to be hoped a fairly regular round of entertainments for Europeans will now be seen, is one which was worth waiting for. It is the only theatre in Asia built on the cantilever principle, which obviates the necessity for pillars. Even the London theatres are not all so up-to-date as this, as anybody who has been wedged behind a pillar at Drury Lane throughout a performance will remember. Bombay has therefore no small cause to be thankful for its new Thespian. In the speeches reported below the story of theatrical enterprise in Bombay in the last forty years is told. We need not therefore enter upon that checkered narrative. All we need do is to give the most interesting details of the new building.

The theatre has been erected by the City of Bombay Building Company, the moving spirit in which is Mr. Billimoria. Building operations were commenced on June 15, 1906, and the work has taken a year and eight months to complete. The architect who has carried out the work is Mr. Arthur C. Payne, of Medows Street. The theatre is close to the Gaiety and conveniently near the Bori Bunder. The building is in the Renaissance style, surmounted by a handsome dome. The main entrance is from Ravelin Street, and the visitor enters a large hall upon one side of which the box-office has been placed, tickets for the orchestra stalls and dress circle being obtained at a second office on the opposite side of the hall.

Upon entering the auditorium the first thing to strike a visitor acquainted with Eastern theatres is the handsome dress circle with a second roomy upper-circle above. The neat rows of comfortable seats which form the orchestra and pit-stalls are also noticeable. In design they are Sheraton, upholstered in crimson leather, which is cooler than the familiar plush seats. The seating throughout has been carried out by Messrs. Lazarus and Co., of London, and they have provided automatic seats which when not in use tilt-up so as to enable a free passage between the rows. The general furnishing is in the hands of Messrs. O'Connor and Gerrald, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay, who are carrying out the work with much skill. The attention paid to the comfort of the audience has been thorough in every way and it is pleasant to record that in every part of the theatre the slope of the floors has been so arranged that wherever the visitor is sitting he is placed at such an elevation over the people in front of him that he is sure of a good view of the stage.

The general effect of the theatre from the well is imposing and cheerful. The scheme of colouring is cream and pink with rich red decorations, which blend in happy harmony and give a bright impression. The handsome cream facings of the dress and upper-circles are in union with the general design of the building, in the Renaissance style ; whilst the stage is faced with a handsome proscenium arch twenty six feet at its apex with a span of thirty-two feet, and fitted with a rich crimson plush drop curtain, another unique feature as far as the East is concerned. Above the well of the theatre is, of course, the dome about forty-seven feet above the level of the floor, and giving the theatre a delightful effect of space and airiness. On the opposite side of the auditorium to the entrance is a door which opens into a smoking lounge and refreshment bar, which will be comfortably arranged with settees, chairs, tables, etc., and is intended for the use of the occupants of the orchestra stalls.

The approach to the dress circle is by way of a wide staircase leading from the main entrance hall. This is likely to be a favourite part of the house and is so arranged that a splendid view of the stage is obtainable from all parts. At the back of the seats there is a part railed off which will form an admirable promenade between acts if such is required. There is also on this tier a handsome ladies' dressing room and a space arranged as a lounge and fitted with a refreshment bar, which in due course will be suitably arranged with palms and evergreens.

The tier above is the upper-circle or gallery, and here seats are of wood in the Sheraton style and comfortable withal. The entrance to this tier is from Ravelin Street and next to the pit entrance, and here, too, a spacious retiring room fitted with a bar has been placed. The seats here are arranged with every bit as much attention to the comfort of their occupants as those in the higher priced parts of the house.

The stage is fifty feet deep from the footlights and seventy-five feet in width, and the height to the grid is forty-five feet. A door which enters on to a courtyard is available for introducing the scene machinery, whilst on the opposite side of the stage is a large property room. The dressing-rooms, too, are above the average size and laid out in everyway to suit the convenience of the actors and actresses, even to a mirror which is placed in the wings in order that the performers may have an opportunity of seeing that their make-up is in order before appearing before the footlights.

Special attention has been paid to the ventilation of the building, which has been fitted with electric fans. Another departure from the usual methods has been adopted in this case, and instead of the long, unsightly rods depending from the roof with the fans at the end, they have been fitted to projecting brackets and thus do not interfere in any way with the view of the performance. Large openings, which may be closed at will, have also been made in the dome. The back of each of the tiers is also well ventilated and there are numerous windows in the building that can be opened when necessary.

In the matter of lighting the theatre is fitted up on the latest model with a complete installation of electric light. The arrangements for lighting the stage and utilising the light in the performance are excellent, and in this respect the Empire is again ahead of any theatre in the East. All the latest appliances for moonlight, sunlight, limelight or any other light that a scene in a play may require are at hand and have been well tested.

In describing a theatre not the least important matter is the preparations which have been made to deal with an outbreak of fire. As a matter of fact, such a calamity is not likely to occur for the simple fact that most of the building is of concrete and asbestos. Should an outbreak occur however, there are two emergency exists to every tier, and the theatre is fitted with hydrants connected with tanks containing 12,000 gallons of water.

The seating accommodation of the building is about 1,000 and is roughly divided as follows : gallery about 300 ; dress circle 300 ; orchestra stalls, 250 ; pit stalls, 100 ; and boxes 36. These latter are particularly commodious and placed at a very convenient angle.

INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

The theatre was filled by a representative audience of all classes on Wednesday evening for the opening.

Mr. S. A. Nathan, in asking the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn to perform the opening ceremony, said :—

On behalf of myself and my co-directors I have the honour to request you formally to open the Empire Theatre this evening. We have asked you because of the active interest you take in the improvement of Bombay, and because of the lively interest you have taken in the construction of this Temple of Th

Mr. Dayabhai Dholsaji to take up this plot, and Mr. Baliwala that of the Novelty Mr. Dholsaji died, and for some years the plots remained unbuilt upon. The late Mr. J. N. Tata unsuccessfully applied for a large piece of land for a theatre and hippodrome. His intention was to spend five or six lakhs of rupees for the purpose, and to provide a continuous series of amusements to render life in Bombay less irksome. The old theatres became out of date and ceased to afford either comfort or convenience to players or play-goers. The Orient Company was formed with the object of remedying this state of things, but unfortunately they were unable to obtain a suitable site. The present Company was then established principally with the object of undertaking the construction of a modern and well equipped theatre for Bombay, a house in which plays which run so well in England could be worthily reproduced for our delectation. What you see before you to-night is the result of our labour and we are in hopes that audiences as distinguished and as representative as that assembled this evening will give their patronage and support to the company whose enterprising managers will cater for their entertainment from time to time and in that way demonstrate that our efforts for their amusement and diversion have not been made in vain. In this connection, I think it is due to Mr. Maurice Bandmann to say that, during recent years, he has done his best to provide dull Bombay with a variety of pleasing entertainments produced under conditions of difficulty which through the opening of this building will, we trust, pass away for ever. We have to express our meed of praise to our Architect, Mr Payne, who has from first to last devoted himself energetically to the construction and equipment of this theatre, also to Mr. A. J. Bilimoria our Managing Director who, despite the exacting claims of a particularly busy life, has laboured with rare judgment and unflagging zeal to carry out his and our desire to provide the City of Bombay with a first-class theatre.

MR. DUNN'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn replied:—It is with peculiar pleasure that I accept the flattering invitation of the board of directors of the Bombay Building Company to inaugurate this handsome building, the first of its kind, I believe, in the East, and to dedicate it to the service of the Muses; and, apart from the personal compliment thus paid me, there are two special reasons why this duty is particularly gratifying to me. Firstly as representing the ground landlord—the City Improvement Trust—I feel great satisfaction, after the delays and difficulties with which the leasing of this plot of ground was associated, in knowing that our ground rent is so well secured by the existence on the site of such a substantial and valuable structure. And secondly—and perhaps I may say mainly—because as Mr. Nathan has suggested I have from my early days been a supporter and a follower of the dramatic art for the best part of 40 years in many places and on my stages, in a variety of plays and in diverse characters, from tragedy in blank verse to comic operetta, I have endeavoured as an amateur actor, in the words of the immortal one, "to hold, as 't were, the mirror up to nature, to show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure." Though of late I have been practically debarred from the joy of facing the glare of the theatre foot-lights and the eyes of an expectant audience, yet I have lost none of my appreciation of the dramatic art though, possibly, experience may have made me more critical and years may have chastened my taste. It is thus, as a lover of the theatre and as one who knows something of both sides of the curtain, that I ask you to join with me in congratulating the owners on their enterprise which has given to Bombay what has long been an urgent requirement—an up-to-date theatre; and we may also join in expressing the hope that their enterprise may receive its fitting reward in the shape of substantial dividends. The directors have been fortunate in securing as their architect a gentleman concerning whose skill and ability it is only necessary for me to call your attention to your present surroundings. To design a really satisfactory theatre needs very special knowledge and experience. The requirements are many and intricate; and many difficult problems both of arrangement and construction have to be faced and overcome. The comfort, safety and conveniences both of players and audience have to be carefully studied and the important question of lighting and ventilation have to be efficiently dealt with. You will be able to judge for yourselves how far the requirements in front of the house have been provided in this building. On the other side of the curtain are commodious dressing-rooms suitably fitted and each provided with an electric fan, and a large and fully equipped stage on which Beerbohm Tree would have full scope for one of his gorgeous Shakespearean revivals and on which the most exacting Drury Lane drama could be effectively produced. Mr. Payne deserves, I think, not only the thanks of his employers but also of the play-going public for having shown Bombay what a theatre ought to be, and for having thus made it possible for good dramatic and operatic companies to be frequently among us. But, ladies and gentlemen, a good theatre is not the only inducement necessary. Good audiences are even more important. And I hope I am right in anticipating that now that the former is provided the latter will follow as a matter of course. Thus we may hope that not only will good theatrical companies frequently visit us but that they will be well supported and that Bombay may thus be enabled in time to refute its present unenviable reputation of being after dark, probably one of the dullest cities in the world. I hope the directors will permit me on this occasion to express a hope that they will make it their especial business to see that this building is never used for any unworthy purpose. Its motto should be "Entertainment without objection, Amusement without offence." Conducted on those principles, his theatre should have before it a prosperous career. It is fitting, I think, that the first company of players to appear on this stage should be one so well-known and honoured in Bombay as Mr. Balliwali's Victoria Company. Mr. Balliwala has been before the Bombay public for very many years, and I am sure you are all impatient to see what fare he has provided for us to night. I will accordingly not tax your patience further but, with the best wishes on the part of all of us for its future success, will now declare this theatre duly opened.

Mr. Dunn was then presented by the Directors with a souvenir of the occasion, Mr. Payne was the recipient of a purse, and the Contractor, a purse and a shawl. Mr. Balliwala's Company then gave a very entertaining variety performance.

THE ENTERTAINMENT.

Immediately after Mr. Dunn had declared the theatre open, a "song of welcome" was sung by Mr. Balliwala's Company, a song of weird music it is true and one whose words may not have conveyed much to the bulk of the audience, but there could be no mistake as to its sentiment and the heartiness with which it was sung. Then followed a Variety Entertainment opened by an acrobatic dance ("Vikram Villas") in which the junior members of the Company gave a remarkable display of agility and showed to what precision youthful Indian actors can be trained. Their "Kerchief" dance was another excellent performance and demonstrated that the native performer of this country can quite equal the Japanese in that particular class of entertainment. Two little sketches by Mr. Balliwala, the Indian-Toole, and Miss Tara, his gifted prima donna, were screamingly funny. A classical song by Masters Chalak and Chanchal was duly appreciated, and the pantomime "The Cupboard Ghost" was a well-conceived and well acted dumb knock-about show which evoked much laughter. After an interval for refreshments the second part of the programme was given and was, if anything, even better than the first. An excellent actor and experienced manager himself, Mr. Balliwala has gathered round him a company of performers of great merit, some of them of exceptional ability. Appended is the programme:—

PART I.

1. Acrobatic Dance....."Vikram Villas."
2. The Bracelet Comedy ....."Lallo-Nahar" (by Mr. BALLIWALA and Miss TARA.)
3. Classical Song.....Masters CHALAK and CHANCHAL.
4. The Kerchief Dance with Chorus.
5. Hunting a De(a)er! ....."GOPICHAND." (by Mr. BALLIWALA and Miss TARA.)
6. The Cupboard Ghost (Pantomime).

PART II.

7. A Scene from..."Alibaba and the Forty Thieves."
8. Wooing in jest....."NAJAN." (Mr. BALLIWALA and Miss TARA).
9. Song by Miss Vijli.
10. Hindustani Song by Masters CHALAK and CHANCHAL.
11. Two Gay Cheats....."Diler Dilsher." (Mr. BALLIWALA & Mr. MUNSHI.)
12. Blind Justice—A Farce,

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers was in attendance and played several selections of music during the evening.

LAST NIGHT'S CONCERT.

There was a packed house last night for the concert in aid of the Indo-British Institution, arranged by Mrs. Handasyd Hopkins. The Governor was present, and his charming daughter was responsible for some of the prettiest turns of the evening, while His Excellency's band, under Herr Behr also assisted. The programme opened with a new marches specially written and dedicated to Their Excellencies by Herr Behr; an item which was followed by a very pretty musical drill by a number of children from the Indo-British Institution under Miss Frances Short. Then followed a tableau song, Three Green Bonnets, in which the song was rendered by Mrs. Valentini; the tableaux being by Mrs. Vines and of the B. E. S. children. The three tableaux represented children in various moods, the first being at lunch, the second showing them asleep in bed, a guardian angel above them; and the third shewing them when they had "grown old unawares." The children played their parts consummately. The next item was one of the superb pieces of vocalism we have ever heard, Messrs. Pearson, Thomas, Meartin and G. F. Hill participating in the vocal quartet "In Absence", by Dudley Beck. As an encore they sang the old familiar "Annie Lauris," with equal effect.

Lady Maud Warrender, who is not now new to Bombay audiences, sang "On the Wings of Music" (Mendelssohn) and "I hid my love in the heart of a rose" (D'Hardelot) with her usual charm. Mrs. Ben Hick rendered some pianoforte selections, and was followed by Miss Clarke whose lively graces and excellent voice, as usual, charmed her audience. Miss Clarke has a vivacity which simply refreshing. Messrs Croft and Wilson perhaps surprised themselves their farcical dumb show business, Mr. Croft, as a lady being as screamingly funny as he was as the love-lorn wife in Venolia's Vengeance. The Governer's band opened the second portion of the programme followed by some Jack Tars at the capstain making a very effective tableau representing the deck of a ship heaving the anchor. "Mr. Nemo" meanwhile sang a chant, being got up as a venerable mariner inspiring his men with thoughts of the Homeland. This was extremely interesting, and had the tone flavour of "the briny." Mr. Croft was very funny in his song and dance, Peculiar Julia, the dance being especially clever. Mrs. Hopkins then sang Auld Robin Grey,"

The ever delightful old ballad, "Auld Robin Grey" was charmingly rendered by Mrs Hopkins. It is interesting to remember that this ballad was written by a distinguished ancestress of the present Viceroy of India. The several tableaux illustrating its pathetic phases were excellently produced by Miss Forbes, Miss Schuster, Flag-Lieut Wilson and others.

Mr. Nabert then gave a couple of violin solos; and Miss C. V. Hunter sang "One Spring Morning," very charmingly, amongst picturesque scenic surroundings of a rural character. She was assisted by four C. E. S. girls whose costumes were unusually pretty and Mr. Croft wound up a really excellent evening with his comic song "Cheyenne." It may be mentioned that in actual use, and with a packed house, the exits were found to be somewhat defective, as all the floors about upon the main staircase, a block resulting at the close of the evening, which certainly ought to be obviated.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Plague Administration.

Mr. James MacDonald presided at the adjourned meeting of the Corporation held yesterday afternoon.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that he had addressed a letter to the Government in regard to a site for Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata's statue and that after consulting the Commissioner of Police and the Chairman of the Improvement Trust he had recommended as a most suitable site the plot of land recently severed from the maidan which faced Victoria Terminus.

On the motion of Mr. Wacha, seconded by Mr. Kaji Kabiruddin, it was resolved to inform the Commissioner that the Corporation approved of the site.

THE PLAGUE ADMINISTRATION.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner reporting with reference to a resolution of the Corporation on the proposal to request Government to hand over the plague administration to the Corporation.

The Commissioner in his letter stated:—"The chief reasons for the retention of a special plague administration under the control of the Commissioner as Chief Plague Authority have arisen from the difficulties that would otherwise have been experienced in dealing under the ordinary Municipal law with the insanitary dwellings which at one time were so numerous in the city and which have proved so great a danger to the health of the inhabitants, particularly in relation to plague. The action taken to deal with such houses by means of the special House-Improvement Branch has resulted in the radical improvement of 6,000 houses out of 9,000 requiring serious improvement while the action of the Improvement Trustmust have also removed whol sale a fairly large number. This evil has therefore considerably diminished and its further perpetuation will be influenced for the better by the working of the new bye-laws prepared to enforce the provisions of the new buildings Sections added to the Municipal Act by Bombay Act V of 1905. An obstacle however to efficient and satisfactory results will remains in Section 378 of the Municipal Act under which action would have to be taken to deal with buildings unfit for human habitation. The difficulties inherent to the working of this Section still continue, and in my opinion it is necessary that it be radically amended. I therefore propose as necessary preliminaries to my requesting Government to hand over the plague administration to the Corporation that (1) the Superior Staff of the Executive Engineer be re-organized so as to be fully capable of enforcing the new bye-laws framed in accordance with the amended building Sections of the Municipal Act and (2) that Government be requested to amend Section 378 of the Municipal Act in a manner approved by the Corporation. As regards the first point I am shortly submitting for the approval of the Standing Committee a schedule which will embody my proposals in this direction. As regards the second point I have the honour to recommend for the approval of the Corporation a revised draft Section which I think can with advantage be substituted for Section 378. It runs as follows:—

'378. (1) If, for any reason, it shall appear to the Commissioner that any building intended for or used as a dwelling is unfit for human habitation, he shall give to the owner or occupier of such building notice in writing signifying his intention to prohibit the further use of the building for such purpose and calling upon the owner or occupier of such building to state in writing any objection thereto within fourteen days after the receipt of such notice and if no objection is raised by such owner or occupier within such period as aforesaid or if any objection which is raised by such owner or occupier within such period appear to the Commissioner invalid or insufficient he may, with the previous approval of the Standing Committee, by an order in writing prohibit the further use of such building as a dwelling. (2) When any such prohibition as aforesaid has been made, the Commissioner shall cause notice of such prohibition to be affixed to and the letters "U. H. H." to be painted on the door on some conspicuous part of such building and no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation, until the Commissioner certifies in writing that the causes rendering it unfit for human habitation have been removed to his satisfaction.'

It will be seen that in effect the new proposal eliminates all reference to a magistrate but safeguards the interests of the house-owner by requiring the approval of the Standing Committee in all case where an owner considers himself aggrieved by the notice received from the Commissioner.

I trust that this proposal will commend itself to the Corporation."

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Metha moved the appointment of a Committee to report on the letter of the Commissioner.

Mr. Jehanger B. Petit seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

THE NEW MUSEUM.

Consideration was given as an urgent matter to the letter from the Deputy Secretary to Government, General Department, stating for the information of the Corporation that Government have decided to constitute a governing body for the management of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India. The Governor in Council proposes, with a view to secure adequate representation to the Corporation, that they should nominate two members on a governing body of nine of whom four will be ex-officio and three will be trustees appointed by Government.

On the motion of Sir Pherozeshah, it was resolved to inform Government that the Corporation accepted their proposal to nominate two members of the Corporation to the governing body of the Museum.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

CENTURY SPINNING COMPANY.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the Company at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, yesterday, Mr. C. N. Wadia presiding, when the following special resolutions were passed:—

1. That each of the 3,700 fully paid up shares of Rs. 500 which have already been issued be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of Rs. 100 each and that the shares resulting from the division of the said 3,700 shares which are now numbered 1 to 3,700 be renumbered in such a way as the managing agents may determine.

2. That Clause 5 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by striking out therefrom the words "four thousand shares of rupees five hundred each" and substituting therefor the words "twenty thousand shares of rupees one hundred each."

The Madras Gymkhana Association Football tournament commence on the 9th of March and the entries close on the 2nd idem.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES.

Coroner's Enquiry.

At the Morgue, Bombay, yesterday Mr G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, concluded his enquiry regarding the deaths of Cursetji Hormusji Marolid, Rukmadin Yadgul, Balkrishna Luxmon and two others, who died from bullet wounds received during the Mohurrum riots last week. Superintendents Sloane and Flanagan were present at the inqnury.

Superintendent Sloane deposed that about two o'clock on Thursday afternoon while he was riding about Bombay a rumour went about that there was a disturbance owing to what had taken place at Falkland Road that morning when a Shiah taboot was passing a Sunni mosque. The taboot processions thereupon immediately ceased playing music and began to return to their respective mohollas. Every effort was made to allay the feeling of anxiety expressed by the taboot licencees, but without success. The toliwallas, who accompanied the taboots, ran here and there with their sticks. Steps were immediately taken with the police force available to protect the Shiah Mahomedan localities from assaults threatened by the mob. The first that witness saw of the attack was at Imambara in Pakmodia Street. Reports were brought to him that assaults were being committed on the Moguls, Persians and Borahs in different places in the city. The military was called out. While witness was at the Pydhowni Police station with the Commissioner of Police, news was brought that Borahs had been besieged in a house in Bhendi Bazar Road. Witness accompanied the Commissioner on horseback down that road, which was completely packed with people. There was a seething mass of people from the Pydhowni Police station as far as he could see. On looking both ways while going along, they saw several injured Borahs being brought to the Police station. They got through the crowd as far as Telli Gully, and while they were between Pydhowni and Erskine Road stones were thrown at them. Witness saw a fire in the centre of the road further north, which eventually turned out to be opposite the Nizam Street. Immediately after they passed the Nawab's Musjid a shower of stones was thrown on them from the back. Crowds ran in and out of the side streets. He saw a policeman lying apparently dead by the side of the road. Witness and the Commissioner pressed forward until they came opposite the Nizam Street. They saw a police havildar in the centre of the road apparently dead, with his head severely damaged, lying close to the burning material near the centre of the road. On reaching that spot they were stoned on all sides. A little further on near the junction of the Erskine and Bhendi Bazar roads, there were several European police officers being held at bay by stones thrown from the road under construction opposite the Nizam Street and from their rear. Witness also saw the shops of two of the Borah witnesses wrecked and smoke coming from then. They were in such a position that they could neither retreat nor advance with safety. One horse was struck with stones and became restive. Some European officers rushed up and the Commissioner told them to fire on the mob that were stoning them. This was done and the crowd cleared away. They were then able to rescue several Borah familes. The result of the firing was that no further disturbance took place. In witness's opinion it was absolutely necessary to fire to save life and property. The police there were not in sufficient force to quell the disturbance by threats or rushes. So far as he had been able to find, six persons had died from bullet wounds, and four, who received bullet wounds, were living.

The jury unanimously returned a verdict that the deaths of the five deceased were caused by bullet wounds. They added a rider by six to three that the police might have used more care in firing.

The inquest regarding the death of Sheikh Abbas Sheikh Bapu which was conducted simultaneously with the above inquiry was also concluded, and the jury returned the verdict that the deceased died from a bullet wound during the Mohurrum riots.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

Major J. W. B. Merewether to be First Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden. Captain F. DeB. Hancock, on relief, to be Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

The Honourable Mr. Justice R. Knight, I. C. S., Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, on relief by the Honourable Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, I. C. S., to act as Judicial Commissioner of Sind pending further orders.

Mr. E. M. Pratt, I. C. S., Acting Judicial Commissioner of Sind, on relief, to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, I. C. S.

Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, I.C.S., to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind with effect from the 27th September.

Mr. R. R. Boyd to be First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. E. P. White to be Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. C. C. Dutt, I. C. S., on return to duty, to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Sorabji Padamji Pestanji proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I. C. S, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Poona.

Mr. L. S. Osmaston to act as Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, during the absence on leave of Mr W. A. Talbot, on pending further orders.

Mr. W. A. Talbot, Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, is granted privilege leave for two months and four days in combination with furlough for one year and twenty-seven days with effect from 1st March.

The Reverend C. B. G. Collier is appointed to do duty at the Presidency.

The Reverend H. Rountree, Chaplain of Devlali, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough on medical certificate for nine months from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Reverend J. C. Matthew is appointed to be Junior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

Mr. Cecil L. Burns, Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 21st June furlough for sixteen months in continuation of the summer vacation.

Mr. W. Rowbotham, A.R.C.A. (London), Vice-Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, to act as Principal, of the School during the absence on leave of Mr. Cecil L. Burns or pending further orders.

The Honourable Mr. F. G. Selby, C. I. E, M. A. (Oxon), to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay with effect from the date of expiry of his present term of office.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I. C. S., to be Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for a further term of three years from the date of the expiry of his present term of office.

Lieutenant R. E. Griffith, Officiating Adjutant, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, has been granted privilege leave for 60 days with effect from the 28th January.

His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers Decoration upon the undermentioned officers:—

2nd Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Captain and Honorary Major Frederick Henry Addis, Captain Charles Rimmington Scott, Captain R. W. Anthony, M.S., I.M.S, is granted from the date of relief, such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date and eight months' study leave, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year and seven months.

Captain E. C. G. Maddock, M.D., I. M. S., on relief by Major V. B. Bennett, M. B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), I. M. S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Karwar.

Captain A. G. Sargent, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., I. M. S., on relief, to act as Civil Surgeon.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. The most effectual Cure for Gout and Rheumatism. A frequent cause of these is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended with bad digestion, lassitude and great debility, showing the want of a proper circulation of the fluid, and that impurity of the blood greatly aggravates these disorders. Holloway's Pills are of so purifying a nature that a few doses taken in time are an effectual preventive against gout and rheumatism, but any one that has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, which must be thoroughly rubbed into the parts affected at least twice a day, after they have been sufficiently fomented with warm water to open the pores.

HIGH COURT.

DISPUTED RIGHT OF WAY OVER A PASSAGE.

YESTERDAY in the High Court, the Hon. Mr Justice Macleod delivered judgment in the suit brought by Rahim Vali Mahomed against Tribhowandas Thakordas, in which the plaintiff asked that it may be declared that a certain passage was a passage owned in common by the plaintiff and defendant, and Oomrigar and Co., and that they were entitled to equal rights therein; that, in any event, the plaintiff was entitled to a right of way over the passage between his house and Kika Street through the three doors in his house; that the defendant be restrained from obstructing the plaintiff's right of way, and be ordered to remove the gate and any other obstruction to the plaintiff's easement, etc. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. D. B. Tinning and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, appeared for the defendant. Plaintiff is the owner of certain land at Kika Street, on which till recently there stood a chawl, the south-eastern portion of which had been pulled down and a new house was being built upon it. Immediately to the south was a passage owned in common by plaintiff himself, the firm of Oomrigar and Co., and the defendant. It was a right of way over the passage by each of three doors in the chawl. Defendant's father, who died in 1905, put a gate to the passage and thus deprived the plaintiff of his right of way.

His Lordship, after reviewing the evidence at great length, was of opinion that, in any event, the plaintiff had established his right to use the passage without interference from the defendant. A decree was given for the plaintiff for an injunction to restrain the defendant from in any way obstructing the plaintiff from using the passage, and to remove the gate from the entrance to the passage. The counter-claim made by defendant was dismissed. Defendant was to pay the plaintiff the costs of the suit.

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of the appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. Sorabji Padamji, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who acquitted Moti Jetha, (45), of the charge of causing the death of Javer, widow of his nephew Bhailal Jibhai, on 29th March last, with a bill hook and a hoe. This offence, it was stated, was committed with the assistance of accused's nephew, Govind Lalu, and others; but these were all acquitted by the Sessions Judge, who had agreed with the assessors in their case. In the case of Moti, he had disagreed with the assessors, and ordered an acquittal. The present appeal lay against the acquittal of Moti only. Mr. Chaubal appeared in support of the Government appeal. Mr. Branson, with Mr. T. R. Desai, Pleader, appeared for Moti Jetha, the acquitted man.

Deceased lived in Moti's house. Instances of her misconduct becoming numerous, she was repeatedly told to marry again by "Natra," but to these suggestions, not only she returned defiant replies, but menaced the speakers with the consequences of her severe displeasure. While she was asleep, her throat was cut with the sharp blade of the bill-hook drawn across it, then the head was severed with the hoe; and the body, having been made up in a bundle, was thrown into the Tumbadia well.

This was the substance of the first accused's confession, which was discredited by the Sessions Judge on the ground that it was not consistent with the medical evidence.

Their Lordships held that this appeal by Government must be allowed. The Judge appeared to them to have failed to look at the broad facts of the case, and to have attached too much importance to trifling circumstances which did not affect the main issue. The confession was made shortly after the murder and was again admitted to by the accused before the committing magistrate about one month later. It was however retracted in the trial at the Sessions. The inconsistencies between it and the medical evidence were not so flagrant as to justify its being discredited altogether. Accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

Mr Justice Chandvarkar, who delivered the Judgment of the Appeal Court, added that their Lordships refrained from passing the capital sentence, as the crime would seem not to be the act of one man. Again, in a case which the Sessions Judge had declined to convict an accused of murder, the Appeal Court generally refrained from passing the extreme sentence.

BOMBAY PARSIS' CASE.

In the Bombay High Court yesterday, was resumed the hearing of the suit filed against Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy and his co-trustees of the Parsi Panchayet funds, by Sir D. M. Petit and others, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman. Mr. Sheriarji D. Bharucha, the Parsi priest, and Mr. Beheramgor T. Anklesharia, M.A., another Parsi priest, were examined.

In the course of the remaining part of his evidence the first witness was asked questions about conversions to Zoroastrianism. He said the conversion enjoined in the religion was universal without distinction of caste or creed. Precautions were taken at Parsi funerals that no Durwand should look at the dead body; but according to witness's own opinion, such belief was erroneous. There was nothing wrong in converting a hundred "Bhangis," who, if they followed their peculiar occupation, must keep themselves apart from others. Such Bhangis would not be admitted to the fire-temples just as the Nasasalar corpse-bearers, who were the custodians of the Towers, were not. Were such Bhangi convert to die, he would be allowed to be taken to the Tower by the Parsi corpse-bearers. There was no objection to a Mahar's conversion; a Mahar could enter a fire-temple; or when dead, could be carried to a Dokhma or Tower of Silence. Fire-temples would not be defiled by the admission of Bhangis or Mahars into them. This was witness's opinion. The bulk of the Parsis did not agree with many of the opinions he had circulated in connection with a body called Rahanumai Mazdiashnan Sabha, which witness had served for some time on a fixed salary. The second witness, Mr. Beheramgor, said there were three Hindu Pandits converted to Zoroastrianism. This was, according to some, twelve centuries ago; according to others, five centuries ago; they were mentioned in the "Dhup Nirang", and in the questions asked of the Dasturs of Persia, and embodied in the Revayets of the years 1478, 1601, and 1773, after the flight. In one Revayet, which was with one Manekji R. Unvala, a priest, the mandate was given that when a Parsi widow married a non-Zoroastrian, the names of the children of such marriage should be taken in the funeral ceremonies, not with the name of the alien father, but with words instead, such as Vahamnan, and Adar-Cheher, the latter of which meant born of fire (fire-faced)

The hearing was adjourned.

AN ALLEGED MINOR.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar has disposed of an application made on behalf of the defendant in the suit of Rakhmabai vs. Bhaubai and others, to have the plaint taken off the file on the ground of the plaintiff Rakhmabai being a minor. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad appeared for the first defendant, who was the applicant; and Mr. G. G. Nadkarni appeared for the second defendant. Affidavits had been put in. The Hon. Mr. Scott relied, among other things, on the certificate of plaintiff's birth produced from the register at Nandari, taluka Junnar, District Poona. There were also affidavits of plaintiff's father, and of Drs. Dinsmoor and Powell, testifying that the plaintiff was a major, and not a minor as alleged.

The Judge dismissed the application with costs.

THERE is no foundation for the story which has found circulation to the effect that a mission to Kabul is likely to be sent.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

The Bombay Horse and Dog Show came to a conclusion yesterday evening when there was a large attendance including Miss Clarke, H. E. Sir George and Lady Warrender, Brigadier-General Greenfield and the Hon. Justice and Mrs. Russell By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Murray and Officers of the Royal Scots their Band played bright selections throughout the afternoon and helped materially towards the enjoyment of an eminently successful Show.

Some of the classes were judged in the morning, amongst which was that for Brood Mares won by Major Hunt's Cynthia, a well-bred C. B. though this class was not as well represented as it has been in the past when racing blood was entered. Mr. Dunlop's Sloth II, an old friend, won again and Capt. Meyer's Battle could not be beaten, repeating his successes of Tuesday.

The Polo pony classes with big entries was distinctly good and Mr. Gale's M dame was suitably honoured with a red and white badge indicating special excellence.

In the afternoon the English and Colonial hunter class was good, Mrs. McCausland winning with Pooh Bah, whereas in the Arab and C. B. Class Mrs. C. A. B. Beatty scored with Vedette. This smart C. B. also won the Hack class on Tuesday and, the special conditions preventing her from taking both, Mrs. Beatty chose the prize for hunters, leaving first prize for hacks to Mr. J. St. J. Graham's White Fox. This C. B. was not shewn in the Ladies Horses later on which Captain Davie won with Khurdie. Mrs Beatty, however, scored in the Arab and C. B. Hunter's Class with another C. B. mare, Vigilance; Mrs Priestley winning the English and Colonial class with Seagull.

Colonel Bull's typical Irish Grey hunter, Twilight, scored once again after his many successes. Though scratching her C. B., Vedette, Mrs. Beatty won the English and Colonial Ladies Hacks with verdict, and has been remarkably successful this year.

The pony jumping was good and once more Mr. Roberts' Chortler won with Mr. O. Symons up, this fine jumper being in a better humour than on Tuesday. This is his third win in four tries. In the harness classes Prince Vijaysingbji was very successful, winning the Arab and C. B. class in Single Harness with Macaroon and the Tandems with Whisky and Soda, Mr. Mathuradass won again in the Pairs with Sunshine and May Queen.

The prizes at the finish were given away by Lady Maud Warrender, Sir George calling for cheers for the Honorary Secretary, which was heartily responded to. Results:—

SECTION A—CLASS I:—English and Colonial Chargers Judges:—Colonel P K Beaver and Major Peacocke.
Mr H J Wallis b aus g Sandy 1
Dr H Cogill's b aus g Topper 2
Five competed.

SECTION H—CLASS XXXII:—Brood Mares Suit ble for Breeding Purposes—Arabs and Country-breds. Judges: Messrs F A Prevost and Messrs J D Scott.
Major F D Hunt b cb m Cynthia 1
Prince Vijaysinghji g cb m Macaroon 2
Seven competed.

SECTION A—CLASS II:—Chargers of Volunteer Officer and Light Horse. Judges: Colonel P K Beaver and Major Peakocke.
Mr R W L Dunlop b aus g Sloth II 1
Mr T L Roberts b aus g Early Dawn 2
Nine competed.

SECTION H—CLASS XXXIII.—Best Country-bred Horse, Mare or Gelding. Judges: Messrs F A Prevost and J D Scott.
Major F D Hunt b cb m Cynthia (For Sale) 1
Mr Naranji Dwarkadas ch cb g Sir Trenton 2
Eight competed.

SECTION A—CLASS III.—English and Colonial Troop Horses belonging to the Bombay Cavalry, H E the Governor's Body Guard, and Mounted Police. Judges: Colonel P K Beaver and Major Peacocke.
H E The Governo's Body Guard b aus g No. 58 1
H E The Governor's Body Guard b aus g No 49 2
Seven competed.

SECTION E—CLASS XXII:—English and Colonial Ponies suitable for Polo, 14-1 and under. Judges: Messrs F A Prevost and J D Scott.
Mr A Gale b aus m Madame 1
Mr C A Beatty br aus g Verdict 2
Seventeen Competed,

SECTION H—CLASS XXXIV—Best English or Colonial Mare or Gelding suitable for an Officer's Charger or Hunter landed in Bombay since 1st July, 1907, by bonafide Horse Shippers for Sale in India. Judges: Colonial P K Beaver and Major Peacocke.
Captain J L Meyer, R E br aus g Battle 1
Mrs G A Beatty b aus g V H B 2
Twelve competed.

SECTION E—CLASS XXI.—Arab and Country-bred Ponies suitable for Polo 14-1 and under, (to be shown in hand.) Judges: Messrs F A Prevost, and J D Scott.
Captain R E Boily Flood b ah Diplomat 1
Captain H M Davie ch a h X Y 2
Eleven competed.

SECTION B.—CLASS XI.—Light weights English and Colonial Hunters 14-2 and under regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds. Judges: Mr. J. D. Scott, and Captain Shore.
Mrs. McCausland ch aus g Poob Bah 1
Mrs. F. A. Prevost ch aus m Mercia 2
Ten competed.

SECTION B.—CLASS VIII.—Arab and Country-bred Hunters (Horse or Pony.) Judges: Colonel P. K. Beaver and Major Peacocke.
Mrs. C. A. Beatty b cb g Vedette 1
Mr H. G. W. Meikle g a h Grandslam 2
Ten competed.

SECTION B.—CLASS XII.—Arabs and Country-bred Hunters, regularly hunted with Bombay Hounds; Judges J. D. Scott, and Captain Shore.
Mrs. C. A. Beatty b ch m Vigilance 1
Mr. Owen Symons g a h Ortolan 2
Mr. D. N. Graham g a g Petrel 3
SECTION B.—CLASS IX.—English and Colonial Hunter over 14-2, regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds-Heavy Weights. Judges: Colonel P. K. Beaver and Major Peacocke.
Lieutenant-Colonel Bull g ir m Twilight 1
Dr. H. Cogill b aus g Topper 2
Mrs. G. H. McCausland's b aus g Sunshine 3
Fourteen competed.

SECTION D—CLASS XVIII—Ladies Horses—English and Colonial 14-2 and under. Judge: Captain Meynell and Captain Shore.
Mr C A Beatty b aus g Verdict 1
Mrs F Morris b ir m Veronique 2
Mrs Dyson b aus m Dilemma 3
Twelve competed.

SECTION D—CLASS XI—English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2, regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds, Light Weights. Judges: Colonel P K Beaver and Major Peacocke.
Mrs Priestley b aus g Seagul 1
Mrs H O Quin b ir g Monsieur Beancaire 2
Mrs H L Richardson b aus g Eclipse 3
Eighteen competed.

SECTION C—CLASS XIII—Hacks, English and Colonial, Judges Major F D Hunt and Mr J D Scott.
Mrs H O Quin br ir g Monsieur Beaucaire 1
Mrs Dyson b aus m Dilemma 2
Mr R W L Dunlop b aus g Sloth II 3
Thirty five competed.

SECOND D—CLASS XVI—Ladies' Horses (To be ridden by Ladies)—Arab and Country-bred. Judges: Major F D Hunt and Mr J D Scott.
Captain Davie b a g Khurdie 1
Mr J St John Graham g a h White Fox 2
Mr J St John Graham g a h Jungli 3
Nine competed.

SECTION G—CLASS XXXI—Jumping Competitions—Ponies 14-2 and under. Judges: Colonel P K Beaver, Mr F A Prevost, Major Peacocke, Mr J L Symons, Major Hunt, Captain Meynell and Mr J D Scott, O M Bell. First Prize kindly presented by Her Excellency Lady Maud Warrander.
Mr T L Roberts b aus g Chortler 1
Mr C F Stevens ch aus g Donald 2
Prince Vijaysingbji b aus m Basque 3
Twelve competed.

SECTION F—CLASS XX

BY THE WAY.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S BROTHER.

The Right Hon. James A. Campbell, the Prime Minister's elder brother, whose grave illness has caused widespread regret, was for twenty-six years in the House of Commons as Conservative member for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities. Curiously enough, the brothers, like their father and uncle, belonged to different political parties. The former, the late Sir James Campbell, Lord Provost of Glasgow, was all his life a strong Conservative, while the latter, William Campbell, was an ardent Liberal and a financial pillar of the Free Kirk. Mr. J. A. Campbell is eleven years older than the Premier, and retired from Parliament in 1906.

MR. OSCAR BROWNING.

All old Cambridge men, particularly King's men, will hear with interest and regret of the retirement of Mr. Oscar Browning from his position of History Tutor at his college. For so many years "O. B." has been such a prominent figure in Cambridge, and he has raised the standard of history teaching at King's so high, that many will hardly be able to picture the place without him. They will be glad to hear that, though he is ceasing his work in history at King's, he will continue to hold his University Lectureship. Mr. Browning, who is seventy-one, has had a distinguished career in scholarship, and is well known in political circles as an ardent Liberal, having contested Norwood in 1886, East Worcestershire in 1892, and West Derby in 1895. His historical publications are numerous and cover a very wide field. His friends will cordially wish him many years of the greater leisure which he is now able to enjoy.

THE PASSING OF ROSHERVILLE GARDENS.

If the announced closing of Rosherville Gardens, often previously threatened, be now really permanent, there will pass away the last of those Thames-side pleasure resorts of which Cremorne and Vauxhall where the most celebrated. These gardens were originally formed from the excavations of disused chalk-pits by the first proprietor and eponymous hero of the place, Jeremiah Rosher. Some of the chalk-cliffs are more than 150ft. high. Rosherville Gardens were wont to proclaim to a pessimistic age that they were emphatically "the place to spend a happy day!" The picturesque grounds, which lie between Northfleet and Gravesend, and extend to about twenty acres, have long been coveted by the building speculator.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

There are papers in the "Financial Review of Reviews" on Old-Age Pensions in Belgium, Germany, New Zealand, and Australia. The Hon. W. Pember Reeves, in writing of the system in New Zealand, says it became law just an hour; but, one way or another, it is said to have cost a round million dollars. The floral decorations of the church, a prodigal profusion of orchids, roses, and tropical flowers, alone cost £2,500; the bridal gown, a miracle of white satin and point lace, cost £1,000; the bridal trousseau accounted for £10,000, and the officiating clergyman pocketed £200. Fully a "billion dollars," we are assured, were represented by the 2,500 guests who attended the reception in Mr. Morgan's Madison-square mansion.

A NORTH LONDON RELIC.

Canonbury Tower, at Islington, which is now to start on a fresh career as the home of a social club, has seen some queer vicissitudes. It is a stout old building of brick some 60ft. high, strangely stranded among the mean dinginess of the London suburb. Canonbury Manor was from very early times a possession of the Priory of St. Bartholomew and the manor-house was most probably the country house of the Prior. The old Tower was most likely built by the last Prior, the famous Prior Bolton, whose rebus (a bolt through a tun) is to be seen in St. Bartholomew Church and on what remains of the manor-house. Canonbury came into the possession of the Northampton family (the Earl of Northampton, has just handed over the Tower for a social club) in a curious way. Sir John Spencer, an Elizabethan merchant prince, bought Canonbury from impecunious Royal favourite, and his daughter eloped with the Earl of Northampton. The story is that the girl was carried off from her father's house in a baker's basket.

RURAL ISLINGTON.

Canonbury takes one back to the times when Islington was a much-prized rural retreat from the smoke and noise of London. Caroline poets and poets of much later day wote never tired of contrasting, as Macaulay says, the "monster London" with the "silence and peace of Islington." In the eighteenth century Canonbury Tower was a favourite retreat of literary men who wished to escape the city below. The Tower was divided into lodgings, and in one of them Goldsmith lived for about a year and a half, possibly at a time when he found that London was too full of creditors. Here, too, at one time lodged that strange genius Christopher Smart, who scrawled on the walls of his mad cell the imperishable "Song to David." Washington Irving has a reference to the curiosity of visitors to see the room where "Goldy" lived.

A CHANGE OF NAME.

When the new chairman of the Labour party first appeared in politics there were some of his old friends who did not recognise him by the name of Arthur Henderson. They had known him as Arthur Heath, and remembered him accordingly, because of the zeal he showed as the leader of a little band who conducted a Wesleyan mission at Arthur's Hill, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Meeting him in [illegible] one of them made some reference to this. "Oh, there is no mystery about it," he replied. "My mother remarried while I was still young, and the neighbours, not unnaturally, got into the way of calling me by my stepfather's name. I accepted it tacitly for a time, but in joining a trade society I was obliged to [illegible] So I became Henderson ditto."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESSMAKING SECRETS.

That a dress made in the West End would cost 100 per cent. more than the same garment fashioned in Putney is one of the secrets of the atelier that have just been revealed in the Brentford County Court. Nor could the modiste who supplied the Judge with this illuminating piece of information be accused of erring on the side of exaggeration. If the Paris-made gown is a fetish to all the other capitals of Europe, it is equally correct to say that the dress made in the West End of London occupies the same relation in respect to the productions of the suburbs and provinces. But why should a woman pay twice as much for a dress made in a West-End workroom as she would for the same dress made in Tooting or Turnham Green? the mere man may ask, oblivious of the fact that there is a difference varying from 50 to 150 per cent. between the price of a lounge suit or frock coat according to whether it is cut and fitted by a West-End or a suburban tailor. The reason why a suburban dressmaker can produce a gown which, so far as material, cut, and finish goes, can compete with the dress evolved in the parlours of Bond-street and yet undercut her West-End rival by as much as 50 per cent. is a threefold one. "The difference in the rent and upkeep of an establishment in the West-End enters into this apparent discrepancy in price." "A commodious house in a main business street in the suburbs can be rented for £60 or £70 a year, while the rent and rates of the same sized house in a West-End side street would run into some hundreds. "Then the West-End client is accustomed to luxurious surroundings, handsomely decorated and upholstered waiting-rooms and fitting-rooms. A society woman will sometimes put in a couple of hours or more at her dressmaker's chatting to her friends and inspecting new models, etc. A man in uniform at the door must be taken into consideration, and indirectly the customer must pay for all this display. There is also the question of credit. In the suburbs, when an actual cash business is not done, the general rule is a quarterly settlement. The West-End dressmaker who does not give credit, and long credit—as much as a couple of years sometimes—might just as well put up her shutters at once, unless she occupies a very exceptional position. More important to the customer than either of these considerations is the third reason. Granted that the dress, so far as workmanship, material, trimmings, cut, and finish are concerned is quite equal to the gown made by a West End house, the latter garment still has the pull in the matter of style. It is not perhaps generally known that the price which the West-End modiste pays for her model gowns is considerably higher than that paid by suburban and provincial dressmakers. But, on the other hand, the West-End dressmaker has a much more exclusive choice in the first instance, and if her customers have to pay more for their gowns when they are made in a fashionable quarter, it must not be forgotten that they obtain an original gown, whereas no one can complain if the suburban dressmaker turns out replicas one after the other of any given model."

PICTURESQUE MILLINERY.

In the matter of millinery the picturesque element naturally asserts itself, more especially in the hats for smart wear, and in many instances old pictures seem to have been copied for the making of some of the most successful hats for the early spring. The satin brims and the full crowns of velvet are little more than the echo of bygone fashions, not only in the materials, but in the shape, and the arrangement of the soft frills of lace placed under the brims, to say nothing of the way in which the ostrich plumes droop over from the back of the crown, and rest lightly on the brims in front. Although many of the new hats are of silk and of satin, gathered or laid smoothly over the frame, the hat of the moment is made of black tulle, its brim bordered with a band of stitched silk. No other trimming appears on this hat, only a mass of folds of the soft tulle. The hat itself is broad and flat, and on it, quite concealing the crown, are massed folds and folds of the tulle. Not the stiff wired bows of last season, but tulle turned softly back and forth, and caught here and there invisibly. This hat is extremely becoming when made properly. The Cavalier hat retains its popularity, but its brim is being upturned, not with a curve, but at a sharp angle, massed with plumes, fastened with beautiful gold cabochon ornaments of pretty buckles in old silver.

During the week ending 18th February 654 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these 630½ were shipped to China, 17 were purchased for the Government of Bombay, 5 by the Farmer at Broach, 1 by the Farmer at Wadia and ½ by the Farmer at Rajkote. During the week 649 chests were imported from Indore.

TERRIBLE ECZEMA.

LOCAL PREACHER'S STRIKING TRIBUTE TO ZAM-BUK.

Testimony from men in responsible public position and of unimpeachable reputation, must always be weighty. Mr. John Millett Harriss is a local preacher prominently identified with the primitive Methodist body in Lyng Nr., Norwich, so this story of his experience of the extraordinary power of Zam-Buk as a skin cure will be accepteed without reserve. Mr. Harriss said :—

"Two years ago eczema made its appearance breaking out in a small spot on my arm. At first it was only slight, but it gradually spread all over my body. The irritation became something fearful. There were raw places on my body which seemed as though they were constantly being burned by fire. I would have given any money to have been free from it and able to keep at work. I was attended by two doctors, tried liquid medicines, and any amount of remedies including zinc and other ointments, but nothing seemed to give any relief. I got terribly weak, and even the food I took appeared to do me but little good.

"At last I heard of Zam-Buk, the new herbal balm, and I sent for some at once. Directly it was rubbed on the sores, I felt relief. It was worth infinitely more than it had cost me. Whenever I applied Zam-Buk, the sores healed wonderfully, the rawness went at once, the eczema patches lost their fire, and I very soon felt all right. I have lately been up at 4 o'clock every morning stone-raising, and have quite recovered my old strength. I attribute this entirely to Zam-Buk, and have given some of the balm to many people, all of whom state that they have derived great benefit from using it. My father here gets bad sores, and applications of Zam-Buk take the soreness away directly. A neighbour's child was also benefitted, and I might just say that I will willingly answer any questions that anyone likes to address to me! I quite believe that such cases as mine should be published for the public good".

Zam-Buk is universally adapted, for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chafing, itch, sores, stiffness, bad legs, swollen knees, abscesses, ulcers, pimples, piles and for all deseased, injured and irritated conditions of the skin. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 from all Chemists and Stores, or direct from the Zam-Buk Co., 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-8.

ZAM-BUK FREE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample pot of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 21st Feb. 1908.

Zam-Buk
RUB IT IN

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

IRISH AS SHE IS SPOKE.

"The Earl of Pawtucket" has left the Playhouse, and "French as He is Spoke" is now followed every evening by "Irish as She is Spoke—or, rather, as Mr. B. V. Esmond calls his new play, "The O'Grindles." I am no authority on the Irish language so far as pronunciation is concerned, writes "L G T," but I think I know enough about its general effect upon the ear, in the plain matter of pitch, to be allowed to suggest that there is no need for the Playhouse people to kick up such a divil of a row. As in "The Boy O'Carroll," so in "The O'Grindles," Mr. Martin Harvey and Miss N. de Silva, it may be remembered, made such a noise in the opening scene of the first named play that the form and meaning of their words were lost in a perpetual thunder of quick firing echoes.

It is very much the same with the opening scene of "The O'Grindles." The noise may signify a good deal to those who understand stage Irish, but to those who, like myself, do not, it signifies confusion a little more confounded than usual. The Irish men and women it has been my pleasure to meet in real life have all had the most delicious soft and mellow voices. Which makes it hard for me to understand why, out of a list of eighteen performers in "The O'Grindles," there is only one who doesn't bark at me. This is Miss May Blayney, who, as Nan Brian, is the Molly Seagrim of the play.

A FAMILY LIKENESS.

It is one of the most difficult things in the world to write original music when you've got another man's melodies running in your head. And it is not less difficult to write an original play when you've got another man's story on your brain, Mr. Esmond obviously had Fielding's "Tom Jones" singing in his ears when he wrote "The O'Grindles" and as he was thus handicapped he will readily be forgiven for not having, like the pig in the first scene, a tale of his own to unfold. Jim O'Grindle is profoundly and honestly in love with the lovely Kathleen Fitzgerald, as was Tom Jones with Sophia; but appearances are against him in the matter of a pretty little fight-o'-love of the farm named, not Molly Seagrim, but Nan Brian, though the fault is really that of the Blifil of the evening, a selfish sneak of a brother who permits the recklessly good-hearted Jim, to bear the burden of suspicion, until the time is ripe for a "happy ending."

SOME OF THE TROUBLES.

Jim O'Grindle is rather anxious to make things worse for himself by leaving Ireland (if it is possible to add disaster to one's life by such a method); but, fortunately, he has a good friend who prevents this move by locking him up in a stable, that he may be on hand to take immediate advantage of his beloved Kathleen's discovery of his innocence. Mr. Esmond has done such good work for the stage in former plays that it is easy to do him the justice to believe that he shrank in horror from going so far along the beaten track as to send his hero off to a London garret, there to await the arrival, in the last act, of forgiveness and the entire cast. So far as the part of Jim O'Grindle is concerned, the play improves as it leaves farce behind and takes up with comedy. For in comedy, Mr. Cyril Maude is distinctly good, while in farce—well, the actor is rather inclined to overdo the marionette movement and the liquid giggle. Miss Winifred Emery has not much of a part in Mrs. Harding O'Grindle, the wife of the Blifil of Messrs. Esmond and Fielding's story, but it is needless to say that she makes the best of her small opportunities, and looks very pretty while she is doing it. Miss May Blayney is a most fascinating Nan Brian, and Miss Alexandra Carlisle handles the part of Kathleen Fitzgerald as neatly as she handles her horse at "The Cross Roads." Horses on the stage are a great anxiety to the audience (and a greater, I should say, to the members of the orchestra) when their riders exhibit signs of equestrian inexperience and one feels very thankful to Miss Carlisle for not allowing her animal to perform its restless little dance too near the head of the musical director. "The O'Grindles" is as far from being a bad play as it is from being a good one, and a skilful surgical operation in the region of the first act, resulting in the successful removal of a shrinkingly unfunny bit of "business" over a mock duel, would probably save its life.

PANTOMIME REVISITED.

Most babes get more interesting as they grow older, and no exception to the rule will be found in the case of "The Babes in the Wood" at Drury Lane. That excellent comedian, Mr. Walter Passmore, so funny as the boy babe on the Boxing Day of its birth, is funnier than ever to-day; and the improvement in the girl babe, Miss Marie George, is equally noticeable, Miss George does not, of course, provoke the same amount of laughter as Harry Nicholls, in open-work frock and pink sash, was wont to do in the earlier days of Drury Lane pantomime, when the boy babe was the burly Herbert Campbell; but her performance is none the less a success. She is not a comic babe to be laughed at, but a "booful ickle sing" to be worshipped. Mr. Harry Fragson, her French governess, who ought to be very proud of her, but apparently isn't, continues to be a great favourite with Mr. Arthur Collins's audiences, and Miss Agnes Fraser's "principal boy" is now more than ever one of the pantomime's principal attractions. First impressions of pantomime are never the best—nor are first representations.

SOME CLEVER GIRLS.

My reference to the "principal boy" of Miss Agnes Fraser, not long ago a prima donna in Savoy opera, may remind the playgoer of thoughtful middle life that he is far better off to-day in the matter of leading ladies of pantomime than he was in the days of his youth, when the lady most likely to be chosen for a Jack or a Polly would be she who possessed a superabundance of flesh, an endless store of swagger and dash, and a "stroke" contralto. In the successful "Robinson Crusoe" at the Lyceum, as in "The Babes in the Wood" at Drury Lane, the leading female "roles" are taken, not by the mountainous "pets" of the musichall gallery, but by graceful girls of dramatic and musical culture—Miss Sybil Arundale, but a little while since the heroine of "The Cingalee" at Daly's; Miss Maclermott, who has made a great hit with her song, "Rod Wing;" and Miss Cmake, perhaps one of the most graceful and musical Crusoes ever connected with the pantomime stage.

ELLEN TERRY IN NEW YORK.

What I thought I was going to see when I arrived in America I hardly remember writes Miss Ellen Terry in her reminiscences. I had a vague idea from what someone had told me that all American women wore red flannel shirts and bowie knives and that I might be sandbagged in the street! From somewhere or other I had derived an impression that New York was an ugly, noisy place.

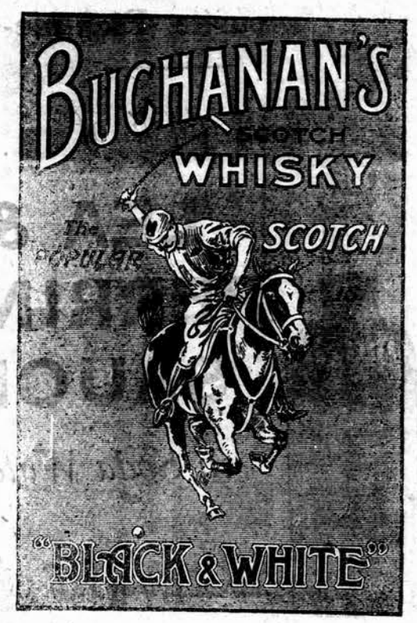
Ugly! When I first saw that marvellous harbour I nearly cried—it was so beautiful. Whenever I come now to the unequalled approach to New York I wonder what Americans must think of the approach from the sea to London. How different are the mean, flat, marshy banks of the Thames, and the wooden toy lighthouse at Dungeness to the vast, spreading Hudson with its busy multitude of steamboats, and ferryboats, its wharf, upon wharf and its tall statue of Liberty dominating all the racket and bustle of the sea traffic of the world!

That was one of the times in America when I did not miss the poetry of the past. The poetry of the present—gigantic, colossal, and enormous—made me forget it. The "sky-scrapers"—what a brutal name it is when one comes to think of it—so splendid in the landscape now, did not exist in 1883, but I find it difficult to divide my early impressions from my later ones. There was Brooklyn Bridge, though, hung up high in the air like a vast spider's web. Between 1883 and 1893 I noticed a great change in New York and the other large cities. In ten years they seemed to have grown with the energy of tropical plants. But between 1893 and 1907 I saw no evidence of such feverish increase. It is possible that the Americans are arriving at a stage when they can no longer beat the records. There is a vast difference between the old New York brownstone houses and one of the fourteen-storied buildings near the river but between this and the Times Square Building, or the still more amazing Flat Iron Building, which is said to oscillate at the top—it is so far from the ground—there is a very little difference. I hear that they are now beginning to build downwards into the earth, but this will not change the appearance of New York for a long time.

I had not to endure the wooden shed in which most people landing in America have to struggle with the custom-house officials—a struggle as brutal as a "round" in the ring," as Paul Bourget describes it. We were taken off the "Britannic" in a tug, and Mr. Abbey, Laurence Barrett, and many other friends met us, including the much-dreaded reporters.

When we landed I drove to the Hotel Dam, Henry to the Brevoort House. There was no Diana on the top of the Madison Square Building then—the building did not exist—to cheer the heart of a new arrival as the first evidence of "beauty" in the city. There were horse trams instead of cable cars, but a quarter of a century has not altered the peculiarly dilapidated carriages in which one drives from the dock, the muddy side-walks, and the cavernous holes in the cobble-paved streets. Had the elevated railway, the first sign of "power" that one notices after leaving the boat, begun to thunder through the streets? I cannot remember New York without it.

I missed then, as I miss now, the numberless "hansoms" of London plying in the streets for hire. People in New York get about in cars unless they have their own carriages. The hired carriage has no reason for existing, and when it does it celebrates its unique position by charging two dollars (8s.) for a journey which in London would not cost fifty cents (2s.).



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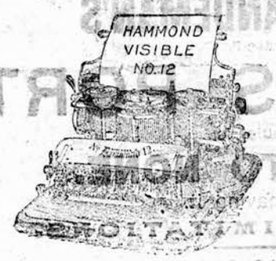

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About 1200 F. P. Bales of Cotton, slightly damaged by fire and Water.

About 500 F. P. bales of cotton, slightly damaged by Water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and cotton to be removed within 24 hours.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

One Remington Warden Co. Typewriter and one Hammond Typewriter.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

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1 grey Arab, aged, 15 hands, reliable handsome harness horse.

1 Gentleman saddle by Sutor and Co., with bridle and one Lady's saddle with bridle.

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Under instructions from Messrs. J. A. Kirkbride and Co., an Auction Sale of several second-hand Motor Cycles will be held by the Undersigned, outside Messrs. Kirkbride and Co's premises, 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m.

Private gentlemen's machines will be included if sent in time.

The cycles are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SILK PIECE-GOODS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Ebrahim Ellias and Co.

Ex. s. s. "Totomi Maru."

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A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Esmael and Co. and on account and risk of Pranjiwandas Girdhar:

100 bales, each 400 lbs., No. 10s. yarn of the Elphinstone Mill.

On account and risk of Vithaldas Bhavanidas:—

75 bales, each 400 lbs., No. 10s yarn of the Elphinstone Mill.

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50 bales, each 400 lbs., No. 10s yarn of the Elphinstone Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MARINE AND NAVAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY the 24th instant, and the following days, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), each day, sell by Public Auction, at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of brass, copper and lead, (old) cordage, canvas, blocks, chains, cable and rigging, boats, drums, empty casks, packing cases, &c., &c.

The stores are now on view.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and articles cleared within ten days, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the lots resold for the benefit of State.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the party concerned:—

30 bales yarn, No. 16s., Flower tie, of 400 lbs. each.

30 bales yarn, No. 24s., Flower tie, of 400 lbs. each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Altamount Road," Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood furniture, by John Roberts, Breslaur, and Benjamin, also richly open carved and English Mahogany furniture, such as Dining table, telescopic, Morocco line chairs, sideboard and dinner wagons, marble-top tables and teapoys, plates, glass-door book cases, office and writing tables, jardiniers, verandah benches, double and single mirror door almirahs, chest-of-drawers, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, English solid brass double and single bedstead, rich glass and porcelainware by Treacher's, best silver plated ware by REED & Bartons and others, Mahogony silk-lined dessert and fish knives, and forks in cases, real Persian and Indian carpets, fancy door curtain, latest new design, drawingroom Curzon suits, lined rich silk plush, one nearly new, large size Chubb's safe with keys and stand, Doulton and Chinese pedestal with flower-pots, clocks, Hink's table and bracket lamps, Ice box, old Chinese flower-vases and table ornaments, one nearly new ebonised solid iron frame, cottage piano by Soundy and Co., a large collection of choice and rare garden plants such as crotonises, ilies, palms, Bigonias, ferns, standard roses, etc., etc., the property of E. Hopman, Esq. and others.

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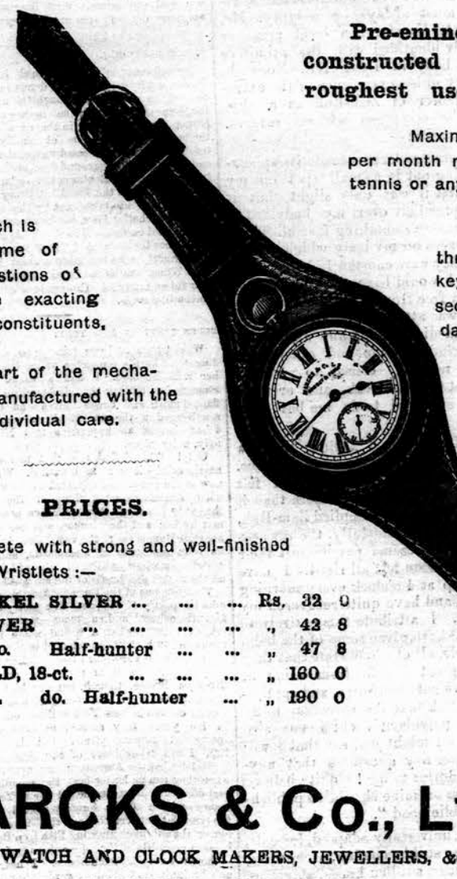

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